The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 86 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1915. PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1915. April.				
10th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		
24th "	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May	Persia	8000		
8th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
15th "	Caledonia	8000		
22nd "	Salsette	6700	Maloja	12500
29th "	Kashmir	9000		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kasagawa Maru	K. Higo	6288	31 rch	11th April
Sangora Maru	H. Nomura	5848	13th April	26th April
Kivin Maru	R Tanda	3801	26th April	7th May
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	3rd May	15th May

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN- KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the subscription is refunded to a subscriber in event of his wife predeceasing him. Six months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing employment. Liberal commission is allowed to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Cairo	7700	10th April	12th April
City of Poona	7474	15th May	
City of Calcutta	7636		19th May
City of Birmingham	7497	12th June	
City of Lahore	6947	16th June	

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class *Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	695	957	462	4
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	999	—	37

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. H. A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 20,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hong Kong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

"LHASA," 2,148, Friday, 9th April †Direct.

"LINGA," 2,185, Monday, 12th April 11 a.m. ¶ P.B., D. & C.M.

"DWARKA," 1,695, Thursday, 15th April 9 a.m. §C.M.

†On arrival of the English Mail.
¶ Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
§ Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 15th April via Cutch Mandvi, calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday, 15th April calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "CHAKDINA," 3,035 tons, on or about 9th April calling at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

8th April, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S "Elysia"	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th April 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6722	C. F. Osborne	R.N.R. 17th May 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6388		3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and exprienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST N WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

G. H. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

F. B. LAMBERT

(Established 1881)

BRITISH PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER

LONDON

has appointed Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY AND POONA, his Sole Agents for the sale of his

OVERSTRUNG UPRIGHT AND BABY GRAND MODELS

specially built for the climate of India to compete with and beat the German Pianos, both in

VALUE AND PRICE

His first consignment of Upright Overstrung Pianos may now be inspected at the

PIANO SALOON OF

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London. E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1908.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 51TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Free! Free! Free!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY

20/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

MEALS SUPPLIED, really good wholesome food, at moderate charges. Rs. 30, Rs. 35, and Rs. 45 according to requirements. Apply to Box No. 121A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.". 2..

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
46, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 5819

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2464

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 403 of MOON MILLS, LTD., standing in the name of Kunjbihari. R., has been LOST by the owner, who has applied to the Coy., for a duplicate copy. Any one having any claim over this share should notify same to the Company at their Registered Office No. 2 to 6, Rampart Row, within 15 days of the Notice after which time a duplicate certificate will be issued to the present owner.
Dated 7th April, 1915. 262

WANTED.

WANTED PAYING GUESTS in comfortable home on Apollo Bunder, good table electric lights and fans. Modern conveniences. Apply to "F. A. F." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 112

WANTED employment by a PARSI BILL COLLECTOR of many years' experience. Knows Bombay thoroughly. Finest credentials. Apply to "B. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 113

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good in or outside board, 1st class cook, 2 meals Rs. 60 p.m., for 2 Rs. 100. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 114

WANTED an ACTING DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Patna on a salary of Rs. 600 per month plus first class travelling allowance in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

A candidate for the post must be qualified in one of the manners following, that is to say, he must

(a) be a member of the permanent establishment of the Public Works Department in the grade of Executive or Assistant Engineer or Sub-Engineer or Supervisor;

(b) hold the degree of Bachelor of Engineering or be a Licentiate of Engineering of the Calcutta University, or have passed the final examination of the Engineering Department of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, or the final examination of the Engineering Department of the Colleges of Engineering of Roorkee, Madras or Poona.

(c) have served the apprenticeship of not less than three years in the United Kingdom with some recognized firm of Engineers of high standing; or

(d) have passed satisfactorily through the whole course of instruction at a recognized school of Engineering in the United Kingdom (e. g. King's College London; Cooper's Hill College; the Crystal Palace School of Engineering).

Provided that in all cases the candidate must have held charge of important works for not less than five years and must produce a certificate from his immediate superior during such employment that his conduct was satisfactory. The candidate must also produce evidence that his knowledge of the native language is such as to qualify him for employment as a District Engineer.

2. All applications from intending candidates shall be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman of the District Board. Patna, Bankipore, and subscribed "Application, for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all the necessary certificates and the testimonials required by the preceding rules, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration in which they can be returned in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

3. Applications will be received by the undersigned till the 25th April. 1915.

H. W. P. SCROOPE,
Chairman,
District Board, Patna.
Bankipore, the 31st March, 1915. 122

WANTED.

WANTED a COMPETENT ASSISTANT SPINNING MASTER for the Pearl Mills; apply MANAGER. 267

WANTED SMART CORRESPONDENCE CLERK of good appearance and address. Apply stating pay required to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 271

WANTED by English Firm a competent LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST, good salary and permanent position. Apply to Box No. 257, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 273

WANTED a PARTNER to invest Rs. 2,000, in a profitable business or on interest on proper security. Apply to Box No. 258, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 274

WANTED 6 QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEONS for Grades permanent, pensionable post, apply giving age, last appointment. to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 271

WANTED—Applicants for China Clay produced in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions. Apply to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL of Revenue, H. H. the Nizam's Government, Hyderabad, Deccan. 124

WANTED—One COMPOUNDER with a knowledge of selling patent medicines, dispensing, etc., Portuguese proferred. Apply with copies of testimonial to:—
The STANDARD DRY STORE, Bangalore Camp. 270

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR of PHILOSOPHY. Pay according to qualifications. Apply stating academic qualifications and attaching copies of testimonials to:—
THE PRINCIPAL,
206 Dyal Singh College, Lahore,

AN EXPERIENCED and CERTIFICATED LADY TEACHER desires to teach English to Parsi ladies, or high class Hindu ladies. Evening hours. Apply to Box No. 514, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 116

WANTED EMPLOYMENT by a Ceylonese who has an intimate knowledge of book-keeping and is well versed in accounts of any description. Good references. Willing to accept Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply to "E.N.C.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 115

WANTED BOARD and RESIDENCE in Fort, Apollo Bunder, or vicinity by married couple. Requirements: Bedroom with bathroom attached, Electric lights and fans. Only applications, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be entertained. Apply to Box No. 516, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

WANTED immediately a QUALIFIED ENGINEER, to work as Manager and Engineer for a railway partly ready for opening and partly under construction. Persons having open line and construction experience only should apply with copies of testimonials stating terms. Apply to Box No. 255 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 26

WANTED an L.C.E., or B.E., as MUNICIPAL ENGINEER on a consolidated pay of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications.
Two OVERSEERS on a consolidated pay of Rs. 70 rising to Rs. 85.
Apply with copies of testimonials before 15th April, 1915, to
STATE ENGINEER,
123 Gondal, Kathiawar.

WANTED a TELEGRAPH INSPECTOR for R. and K. Railway at Izatnagar (Bareilly), to join at once on 3 months' probation. Pay Rs. 140 with prospects. None need apply whose qualifications are below a Government Telegraph Master's grade.—TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, R. and K. Ry., Izatnagar, (Bareilly). 123

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for the Municipal Markets on a Salary of Rs. 50 p.m., and the free use of Municipal Cycle. The post is pensionable. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th April, 1915. Applicants should state their age.

H. N. RAY,
Chief Executive Officer,
Nagpur Municipality.
Nagpur, 31st March, 1915. 121

DAYARAM JETHMAL SIND COLLEGE KARACHI.—The chair of Mathematics at this College is vacant owing to the death of R. S. Bhimbhai J. Naik. Applications, with a full statement of qualifications and experience and copies of not more than three recent testimonials, together with the names of three gentlemen who will act as references should be sent to THE SECRETARY TO THE COLLEGE BOARD, on or before SATURDAY, 24th April, 1915, Salary Rs. 200 per mensem rising to Rs. 350, with Provident Fund benefits. 117

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.—Applications are invited for appointment as TEMPORARY ASSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER, Fourth Grade, on a salary of Rs. 400—25—500 per mensem.

Candidate must be in possession of a Master Mariner's Certificate of Competency and must be under 30 years of age.

Candidates should submit their applications accompanied by copies of testimonials and certificates, stating their age and qualifications to the Undersigned, from whom any further particulars can be obtained.

C. R. WHITTINGHAM,
for Offg. Deputy Conservator.
The 26th March, 1915. 121

WANTED.

WANTED—DOCTOR BABU, pay Rs. 50 and passed Compounder pay Rs. 20 for Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 249 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 247

WANTED a WATER-WORKS ENGINEER. Candidates with experience of well-water works need apply. State lowest salary, forwarding copies of testimonials to THE POLITICAL & JUDICIAL SECRETARY, Palanpur State. 122

WANTED GRADUATES, UNDER-GRADUATES and MATRICS as TEACHERS in the New English High School, Nagpur. Graduates not attending Law and others having experience will be offered good prospects. The intending candidates should at once apply stating minimum terms.

G. J. PURUSHE,
120 Headmaster.

WANTED TRAINED Certificated Resident Mistress (Ch. of England communicant) with knowledge of Music, for K. G. and Standard I.
Salary Rs. 72 per mensem with board, washing, medical attendance and contribution to Provident Fund, also fees per head for any Music pupils instructed. Please apply with copies of testimonials to HEAD MISTRESS, Mayo School and Orphanage, Simla. 120

FOR SALE.

MEHTA AND CO., Auctioneers, a reputable firm for Square Deal. 5685

FOR SALE.—FOX TERRIER PUPS, Persian, Cat and Lion's Skin. Apply sharp to Box No. 254 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 268

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE for 2 seater, Clement Bayard 5 seater in daily use. Apply Dr. BILLIMORIA, opposite London Hotel, Grant Road. 266

FOR SALE.—Ladies and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 3, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 272

TO BE LET

TO LET.—DEVLALI, CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road, large bungalow, well furnished, water laid. Apply JAMSHED & Co., Devlali. 123

MAHABLESHWAR by First Class Motor Cars from POONA in three hours. Lowest Charges. Apply MODY'S MOTOR MART, Poona. 5691

TO BE LET.—2 Godowns bearing Nos. G & H. Sassoon Dock Colaba Insurance minimum. Doors are fire proof. Apply to KHIMJI VISHRAM, Dana Bunder. 259

TO LET furnished or unfurnished rooms with board in Medows Street. Terms moderate in advance, immediate entry, also meals supplied outside. Apply to "G." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 130

TO LET—Two FURNISHED ROOMS, a bed room and sitting room, electric lights and fans, suitable for married couple or 2 bachelors. Apply to Box No. 515, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 118

TO LET.—Two FURNISHED BUNGALOWS. Ideal situation outside the woods, Lanoulie. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 119

ON HIRE:—Poona to Mahableshwar, "ITALA" the best and most reliable noiseless Motor Car.
For five passengers Rs. 75.
For six passengers Rs. 90, with one hundred pounds of luggage free.
For Panchgani Rs. 10 less than above charges. Further particulars on enquiry.
Messrs. D. B. KOTWAL & SONS,
No. 2392, South Petty Staff Lines, Camp, Poona.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER—To be sub-let immediately at Rs. 160 per month till 31st October, a delightfully airy up to date Flat, Fairholme, Centre Road, behind Cuffe Parade, with charming uninterrupted view of sea and Malabar Hill. 3 Bedrooms, Drawing and Dining Room combined, 2 Bath rooms, latest sanitary arrangements. Electric Light and Fans, tiled floors. Kitchen and servants' quarters. Apply "W," 3rd Floor, Wellington House, Apollo Bunder. 249

NOTICES

AMBAJI TARANGA LIGHT RAILWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 100 tons of the best Bengal Steam Coal (17 seam) will be received by the undersigned at their office in 4 Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, on or before 12 noon of the 6th May 1915.

The total quantity to be delivered at Varetha via Mahsana B. B. & C. I. Ry., in three instalments as under:—

30 before the 31st May 1915.
30 before the 31st July 1915.
40 before the 31st October 1915.

A deposit of 5 per cent. of the amount tendered for must be made at the Company's Office without which no tender will be accepted. The Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

BHALCHANDRA & NAGINDASS,
263 Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF RAO BAHADUR GHANASHAM NILKANTH NADKARNI, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed RAO BAHADUR GHANASHAM NILKANTH NADKARNI, late of Bombay, a Pleader of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay Hindu deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 5th day of May, 1914, and the probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 15th day of January, 1915, to OOMABAI, of Bombay the widow of the said deceased one of the Executors in the said Will named are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executrix at the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay, her Attorneys within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executrix.
Dated this 7th day of April, 1915. 275

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the final sale of the right of cultivating and grazing the land within the Bhatodi Tank boundary, for a period of 5 years, commencing from 1st April 1915, will be held on the 12th April, 1915, at 12 noon, in the office of the Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar District, before the Undersigned or the Temporary Engineer, in charge Head-Quarter Sub-Division. Intending bidders should be present there, at the time and date mentioned above. The sale will be sanctioned in the name of the highest bidder. Any further information required can be obtained from the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Head-Quarter Sub-Division, near Zendi-Gate, Ahmednagar, or in the office of the undersigned on any working day from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. The person in whose name the final sale will be sanctioned will have to pay the whole amount in advance every year and have to register the document at his own cost.

T. S. PIPE,
Executive Engineer,
Ahmednagar District.
Ahmednagar.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Dated, 3rd April, 1915.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend on the PREFERENCE SHARES of the Company at the rate of Rupees Forty-nine per share for the period ending 31st December, 1914, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th April, 1915, at the registered office of the Company No. 3, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 6th April, 1915 on production of Share Certificates.

For the Bombay Company, Ltd.,
R. H. BROOKE,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Vishnu Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld.
Bombay, 7th April, 1915. 278

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Rupees one hundred per Share for the Year ended 31st December, 1914, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 19th April, 1915, at the registered office of the Company, No. 3, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Standard Time) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 6th April, 1915, on production of Share Certificates.

For the Bombay Company, Ltd.,
R. H. BROOKE,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents,
Lakhshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co. Ld.
Bombay, 7th April, 1915. 278

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE NEAR THE MAHARAJ BAG AT THE VILLAGE OF WADALA, MATUNGA.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will by order of Mr. Dinanath Sadashivjee, the plaintiff-mortgagee and pursuant to the decree absolute for sale, dated the 20th day of July, 1914, and made by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 744 of 1913 (Dinanath Sadashivjee v/s Mathew Jas. Bareto and others) sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 11th day of April, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 654 square yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the village of Wadalla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 98, 133, and New Nos. 148, 95, 14956, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F. Ward No. 3610 and Street No. 851 and bounded as follows, that is:—On or towards the East by the property of Joses Marian and on or towards the West and North by the property of Hassoo Luxmon and on or towards the South by the Wadalla public passage, and the said property is standing in the name of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGO EX. PRIZE VESSELS "RHEINFELS" AND "WARTURM."

Under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, acting in accordance with the orders of the Bombay Prize Court, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the days and at the time and place stated below, the following uncleared cargo of the Prize Vessels "Rheinfels" and "Warturm."

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Dock, No. 15 Shed.

7 cases cotton and woollen shawls, 3 cases cotton laces, woollen mufflers, cotton gloves, 3 cases razors, 1 case moulding, 4 bales belting, 18 cases earthenware (bowls and plates), 60 cases galvanized nails, 50 cases bolts and nuts, printing colour, alluminium hollow-ware, fruit juice, drum clove, 1 case leather paper, window glass, slate pencil, tin foil, (H. H. goods-haberdashery), 15 cases toilet soap, 31 bales old newspapers, 19 bundles agricultural machinery, hardware, machinery, 1 case machinery, American carriage, oil cloth, whiting, envelopes, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. at the Prince's Dock, Rail Borne Cargo Shed.

479 steel plates, 73 bars, 89 bundles rods, 6 plates, 4 bundles sheets, plates, rail, angle iron, China clay, etc.

Also at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Combustible Warehouse, Mazagaon.

75 casks coal tar.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MARATHA SPINNING & WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th April, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, looms, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.

For further full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 829 BAGS ALMOND.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Victoria Dock, No. 3-4 Shed, on account of the concerned, the following goods damaged by sea water.

EX. S. S. "ISCHIA."
729 bags Almond Soft Shell.
100 bags Almond Hard Shell.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1915.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

FURNITURE ONLY WILL BE SOLD ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH INSTANT. AND THE FOLLOWING DAYS AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

A very rare and unique opportunity for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want really very artistic and ornamental furniture.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, and the following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), each day at "Saboo Palace," Narayan Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill, very handsome and unique rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain China and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues, etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, side-boards, dining table, wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs all made to especially selected English designs built by Roberts and Wimbridge and the rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers—Messrs. Reid and Barton.

Porcelainware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby and Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best Carrara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian silverware and carved ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra made to order; and Axminister stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well-known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks and Co., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has been carefully selected by a gentleman, who had made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 8th April, 1915.

Kasegra—the laxative that cures—is the best remedy every offered for the cure of constipation and bowel torpidity. Superior to all kinds of purgatives. D 23

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK SREET, FORT.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

The Auction sale of landed property at 2nd Bhowada Street, Bhuleshwar advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further intimation.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 74 BALES KUMTHA (HUBLI) MACHINE GINNED GOOD STAPLE COTTON.

On FRIDAY, the 9th day of April, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co, Auctioneers will sell by public auction at godown No. 172 of Messrs. Bhaidas Cursondas and Co., in Bhaiya Lane Colaba, by order of Seth Govinddas Vithaldas and Palkar and on account and at the risk of Vanktesh Ragvendar Nakate and Raghvendar Shirnivash Nakate of Hubli.

74 bales kumtha (Hubli) machine ginned good staple cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the bales taken delivery of within 3 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ISLAMPURA STREET NEAR GOL PITHA.

Under instructions from Framroz B. Badshaw Esqr., Vakil for the Mortgagee Mr. Valandas Jiwandas Gora Ganby and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sheikh Dawood Shaikh Kassam an Insolvent and lot No. 1 in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of October, 1912, and lot No. 2 in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge dated respectively the 16th day of April, 1909, and 13th day of January 1912, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on Thursday the 15th day of April 1915 at 4-30 and 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed properties:—

LOT NO. 1 AT 4-30 (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Islampura Street out side the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 101 3-4 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of Land Revenue under old No. 2239 New No. 9316 Old Survey No. 567, and New Survey No. 5338 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C. Ward No. 6668 and Street Nos. 66—68 and bounded as follows:—i.e., on the East by Islampura Street on the West by Sweeper's passage on the North by Public passage and on the South by the property of Sheikh Nurmahomed.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 (S.T.).

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 147 3/9 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the Western Side of Islampura Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 400—401 New No. 7673 Old Survey No. 578-579 and New Survey No. 5349 and bearing Municipal C. Ward No. 6674-6675 and Street Nos. 28-30 and 1 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on the East by the Islampura Road on the West by Sweeper's passage on the North by the property of Ardeshir Rustomji and on the South by the property of Mahamedan Sailor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Framroze B. Badshaw Esq., Vakil for the Mortgagee at his office on Khetwadi Main Road, near Small Causes Court or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1915.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Sale by Auction of the property at Dhobitalao advertised for this day by order of N. C. Dalal, Esq., Attorney for the Transferees of a mortgage and on account and at the risk of the heirs and executors of the estate of the mortgagor Dadabhoy Ranji deceased has been POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 8th April, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY
is the
OPENING DAY
of
THE INTERNATIONAL PROVISION STORES COMPANY

The public are welcome to have free drinks and ices at their refreshment room in Bo... House, Colaba Causeway next to ... Majestic. ime 5-30 to 7-30 p. m. (S. T.).

BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p. m.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF MISS GRACE PALOTTA & MR. EDWARD NABLE

These accomplished artistes are now terminating their Engagement at the Excelsior Theatre preparatory to leaving for Australia to fulfil important contracts and by special request are repeating two of their delightful little sketches.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

Thurs. 8th "THE GIRL WITH A WINK"
Friday 9th "BERTIE'S BIRTHDAY"

Introducing the best features from all their sketches, including the famous "NUTS" and Miss Palotta's laughing song.

FULL PROGRAMME BESIDES!

"LAWYER QUINCE" —— the Comedy.
By W. W. Jacobs.

MAX AS A HAIR DRESSER
(King of Comedians).
"BUD TO BLOSSOM"
(A charming Nature Study in color).
ANIMATED WAR MAPS.
The fight for Warsaw and Naval Battles in the Pacific.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

PALACE OF VARIETIES GAIETY THEATRE

Grand Gala Spectacular Night and Entire Change of Programme

Twice To-night at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Expensive & Exclusive Engagement of

STILLWELL THE MYSTIC

Marvellous Magician & World's Grestest Illusionist
Assisted by
MDLLE ELSIE
And the Greatest of Wonders
THE LADY IN RED
Who will tell your future and predict when the war will be over

MINIATURE MARIE
A Beautiful Singer and Clever Dancer

OUR EXCLUSIVE PICTURES
VOICE OF ANGELO
Latest War Gazette Comedies
Comics, etc.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE.
LOCATION NEXT TO CHARNI ROAD STATION
LAST SOUVENIR WEEK
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY NIGHT!!!
A Silk Saree and two Handsome Watches given away amongst the audience.
AGAIN TO-NIGHT! AGAIN TO-NIGHT!!
OUR NEW PROGRAMME
BY OUR ALL-STAR COMPANY.
Friday Night, April 9.
AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST
A trophy will be presented to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet on the Pad aided by the Mechanic.
(Limited to six entries)
LAST TWO MATINEES
Saturday & Sunday afternoons, April 10 & 11
When a Silk Saree & a Handsome Watch will be given amongst the Children.
Doors open at 3. Commence at 4 p.m.
Children Half Price at Matinees only.
Booking at the Circus Tent daily from 9 to 12 a.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
W. HARMSTON, Proprietor. R. ALTON & W. SYMONS Agents.

DANCE

The Ex-Soldiers Society of India and Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a Subscription Dance in the Town Hall, on Friday, 9th April.
Dancing commencing 9-30 p.m.
Tickets Rs. 3 one Gent. & Lady.
Extra Lady & members Rs. 1-8.
Can be had from any of the members or the Branch Secretary.

W. J. PRYKE,
45, Berkley Place,
BYCULLA

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND MUSICAL CONCERT
By Well-known
PARSI AMATEUR ARTISTES
In Aid of
Parsi Sufferers occasioned by the War and Charity Wards at Dr. Kerrawalla's Hospital,
Under the distinguished patronage of
Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee Cowasjee Adenwalla
at the
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
On Saturday the 10th instant
at 5 p. m. (S.T.)

The programme includes piano solo, piano duet, violin solos recitation, Tableau vivant, selection of music by an orchestra composed of Parsi ladies and gentlemen and a number of charming Hindustani songs.

Tickets can be bought at—
Hindi Graphic Office, Petit Mansion, Grant Road,
Messrs. P. Karani's, Charni Road, Junction. Grant Road.
Messrs. Burjor and Fredoon's, Dhobi Taloo.
Victoria Bakery, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

Price of Tickets :—Rs. 6, 5, 4-8, 4, 3, 2 & 1.
Doors open at 4 p. m. (S.T.)

NOTICE.

FOR SELLING OFF WHOLE STOCK OF
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.

AT the suggestion of our customers we are going to make further reduction in all of our surplus stocks.

From the 1st to 10th of April each of the purchasers will be entitled to get a Prize Coupon.

The following 24 Prizes totally worth Rupees one hundred will be distributed amongst the successful numbers of the coupons.

For further particulars please see the advertisement on the door.

47, Hornby Road, Fort.

ELYSIUM SKATING RINK.

Daily Sessions as Usual

There will be no Night Sessions from Monday, 12th April, except Saturdays.

Wednesday 14th April
DANCING AND SKATING
9-30 to Midnight

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokonama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 1 half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China
Taiping F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER, Agent.

Post Box No. 84.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £562,500
Reserve Fund £250,000
Head Office: Grace Church Street, London E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH, Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.
A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.

Tailors and Outfitters
Opp. Thos. Cook & Sons
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Branch—Watson's Hotel

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th April, 1915, was 30.146 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the anerold no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcign the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 6th April, 1915

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32deg. Fahr	..	29.894 Inches.
Temperature of Air	..	82.0 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	76.2 ,,
Dew Point	..	73.9 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.771 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	..	4 0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	..	87.5 ,,
Minimum do.	..	77.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	NNE,NW,WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	218 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in
	April.			Ap		
W	7	m 3 10	25 5	7	m 9 19	16 8
		4 39a	26 6		10 59a	20 11
TH.	8	m 4 19	24 3	8	m 10 34	18 0
		6 1a	25 11			
F.	9	m 7 48	24 1	9	m 2 9	19 9
		8 41a	26 4		1 52a	18 9
SAT.	10	m 9 0	25 1	10	m 3 2	18 8
		9 25a	26 0		2 56 a	18 7
SUN.	11	m 9 50	26 1	11	m 3 41	17 9
		10 8a	27 0		3 41 a	18 4
M.	12	m 10 30	26 11	12	m 4 12	16 11
		10 37a	27 2		4 19a	18 2
TU.	13	m 11 6	27 0	13	m 4 40	16 4
		11 7a	27 1		4 54a	18 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 7 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 54m
,, 8 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 9 (Friday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 54m
,, 10 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 26m.	,, 6h. 55m
,, 11 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 25m.	,, 6h. 55m
,, 12 (Monday	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 55m
,, 13 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 56m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915, April 7th, 1h. 42.4m. a.m. New Moon 1915, April 14th, 5h 5-7m. p.m. First quarter 1915 April 22nd, 9h, 9.1m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 April 29th, 7h, 40-3m. p m.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 7.

Light rainfall has occurred in most stations in the North-West Frontier Province, the east and north Punjab and north-west of the United Provinces. Thunder-storms have given local showers in central parts of the country, Bengal and Assam. The only large amount reported is one and a half inches at Peshawar.

A cold wave is advancing eastwards; the temperature is now below normal over a greater part of North-west India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in extreme northwest, increase in the United Provinces and North-east India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th April 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Thunder or duststorms have given nearly general rain in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.15", Lahore 0.10", Ambala 0.16" and Delhi 0.57". Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect at Multan and Lahore; night temperature is below normal at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess except in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind and drier in lower Sind. Temperature has fallen and is in defect in upper Sind and west Rajputana both during the day and at night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is generally in excess; night temperature is also below normal in Cutch and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti reports 0.30" of rain during a duststorm and Nagpur 0.19" during a thunderstorm. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in slight defect in the northern half of the division; night temperature is below normal in the southern half.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.36" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—The disturbance in north-west India has caused nearly general thundershowers in the north and the east Punjab and has moved slightly eastwards. The unsettled conditions in the central parts of the country have determined numerous thunder and dust-storms in the Central Provinces and north Hyderabad but the associated rainfall has only been local. Temperature is in defect in the south-west Punjab, upper Sind, west Rajputana, Gujarat and the northern half of Kathiawar.

Local dust or thunderstorms are likely in the United and the Central Provinces and some dust or thunderstorms in the Punjab, east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of April, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of prec. 24 hours.	Minimum of prec. 24 hours.	Rain-chgr. 8 A.M. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	.. 74.1	59.8	67	9.64	—.07
Jask	.. 83.3	67.5	64	0.40	—3.61
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th)	.. 86.6	73.9	43	3.63	0.04
PUNJAB—					
Multan	.. 88.6	62.7	67 .. 0.86		—1.71
Rawalpind	.. 81.7	54.8	77 0.15	10.75	2 11
Lahore	.. 89.8	63.2	45 0.10	5.04	1.62
Hissar	.. 98.5	65.0	64	3.89	..
Ambala	.. 93.7	61.1	65 0.16	4.89	—.62
Delhi	.. 94.0	63.5	88 0.57	11.31	8 46
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra	.. 98.1	70.1	69 0.03	8.16	6.50
Mainpuri	.. 100.2	74.1	64	4.55	1.44
Jhansi	.. 102.1	74.8	57 0.03	3.46	1.65
Cawnpore	.. 100.4	77.9	57	3.90	1.03
Allahabad	.. 101.6	78.6	40	4.62	2.49
SIND AND RAJPUTANA					
Jacobabad	.. 91.7	54.6	57 .. 0.91		—0.20
Karachi	.. 82.2	71.1	61	1.09	—0.34
Ajmer	.. 88.6	70.0	33	3.70	2.40
Jaipore	.. 93.5	65.9	40 0.02	3.61	2.14
Kotah	.. 98.0	75.6	32	5.93	4 07
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—					
Bhuj	.. 92.4	65.8	67	1.84	0.89
Dwarka	.. 84.1	74.5	67	1.46	0.78
Veraval	.. 81.4	68.0	68	1.25	0.78
Rajkot	.. 93 9	63.5	73	0.48	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	.. 96.8	70.8	69	0.15	—0.89
Surat	.. 95.3	73.3	63	0.79	0.44
Ahmedabad	.. 97.2	69.7	63	0.33	—0.01
Deesa	.. 94.1	63 5	69	0.96	0.46
Neemuch	.. 94.7	66 2	38	4.32	2.51
Indore	.. 94 1	71.7	35 0.01	3.19	1.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore	.. 96.8	72.9	44	3.54	0.94
Saugor	.. 93.0	71.2	57 0.05	3.49	1.17
Hoshangabad	.. 100.0	70.4	57 0.05	4.68	2.23
Khandwa	.. 100.0	72.9	49	3.11	1.30
Akola	.. 105.3	69.5	69 0.08	4.75	2.69
Amroati	.. 101.6	70.3	73 0.30	4.41	2.34
Nagpur	.. 102.6	70.0	85 0.19	5.76	3.14
Chanda	.. 104.0	71.0	82 0.07	5.51	2.56
Raipur	.. 103.7	70.6	79 0.09	3.82	0.45
KONKAN—					
Bombay	.. 87.5	76 2	78	1.17	0.88
Ratnagiri	.. 88.7	68.1	71	0.54	—0.20
Mormugao	.. 87.3	77.7	76	1.58	0.39
Karwar	.. 87.7	75.8	80	5.70	3.77
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon	.. 90.8	72.5	33	4.62	3.73
Ahmednagar	.. 97.4	69.1	51 0.05	2.86	1.33
Poona	.. 99 6	71.9	51	0.66	—2.05
Sholapur	.. 101.8	75.6	40	6.67	4.94
Bijapur	.. 97.2	76.3	40	6.30	4.67
Belgaum	.. 94.5	68.3	41	4.98	3.43
Aurangabad	.. 97.8	69.4	57 0.36	4.68	3.30
Nizamabad (Indur)	.. 103.1	70.6	68 0.06	4.89	3.46
Hyderabad	.. 98.5	77.3	67	4.31	1.91
MALABAR AND CEYLON					
Mangalore	.. 90	78.8	76	3.62	0.11
Calicut	.. 90	79.1	76	10.52	3.35
Cochin	.. 91.9	80.6	77	22.58	10.83
Colombo	.. 90.6	77.7	93	27.10	—2.18
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—					
Masulipatam	.. 93.0	75.2	89	7.66	0.49
Bellary	.. 104.5	71.5	50	4.99	2.46
Cuddapah	.. 105.8	80 4	69	9.37	4.58
Madras	.. 91.2	75.4	83	24.95	4.42
Bangalore	.. 95.0	70 8	65	4.07	—0.24
Coimbatore	.. 100.5	73.2	93	7.73	1.81
Trichinopoly	.. 103.4	75 6	78	7.62	—1.64
Negapatam	.. 90 5	80 4	72	23.22	—7.82

SINGAPORE RIOT.

EVERYTHING QUIET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 7.

The latest news from Singapore states that everything has settled down to the former state. All but very few of the mutineers have been accounted for.

BOMBAY COUNTRY TOBACCO TRADE ASSOCIATION.

RISKY CONDITION OF THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

The Secretary of the Bombay Country Tobacco Trade Association has, on behalf of the above issued an urgent appeal to the Chairman and Members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay intimating that the Tobacco Warehouses at Customs House Road are in a risky condition. The appeal points out they consist of three storeys on each of which there are a number of godowns which have to sustain a load of 2,400 Bengalee maunds or thereabouts but their present state does not permit them to do so inasmuch as there is now a crack below the hind part of the first floor godown. It states that the lives of merchants as well as those of the workmen are in danger; for, they have to remain there for the whole day and if the Corporation does not intervene in this and direct a survey of them there is every probability of the said building coming down any day. The fact is that the planks as they are now and on which the godowns rest are too old to support a load of 2,400 Bengalee maunds or thereabouts, as they have been eaten up by white ants and the approach of monsoon gives grave cause for the safety of human life and that of the building itself.

To this appeal is attached a copy of the notice of the Supervisor of the Tobacco Department, forbidding the pounding of tobacco on the upper floors of the house, the forcible throwing of a stack of bales on the floors of the various godowns and prohibiting every action likely to cause vibration to the premises.

A HINDU MARRIAGE TRAGEDY.

HEARTLESS DECREE OF HIGH PRIESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 7.

The Mangalore correspondent of the "New India" writes:—"A sad marriage tragedy occurred recently in this town. The bridegroom died of a severe attack of fever believed to be plague, on the day after the *lagnam* when there were three full days for the completion of the marriage ceremony. The chief day had no doubt passed away but since the girl had not changed the *gothram*, i.e., changed her family from that of her father to that of her husband, it was maintained by some thoughtful people that the marriage was not over. There was a good deal of discussion and the question being finally referred to the high priests, the *acharyas*, it was decided that though the ceremony had not been completed, the girl from an orthodox point of view was a widow and therefore could not be remarried according to present practices. There the matter stops at present. The family of the girl do not seem to have accepted the decree and the girl is still too young to understand her fate. The decision of the priests has created intense pain and surprise. The girl is not yet ten years old.

DR. BOSE IN AMERICA.

LECTURE ON IRRITABILITY OF PLANTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

In connection with Dr. J. C. Bose's visit to America, the Biological Department of the Chicago University organised a meeting to hear a lecture on "irritability of plants." Afterwards a dinner was given by the members of the Department of Research. Prof. Bose's investigations on "Nervous impulse" have also roused interest among the psychologists. President Stanley Hall invited him to address the postgraduate scholars of the Clarke University. The President declared himself to be one of the earliest to realise the importance of Prof. Bose's researches and he had incorporated Dr. Bose's investigations as a preparation for advanced psychological studies. At the Harvard University he was asked to give discourse on "The Control of Nervous Impulse in Plant and Animal." The hall was crowded and the President spoke of the impetus which these investigations would give to experimental psychology. Prof. Munsterberg expressed himself keenly interested in the results.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF A HOTEL PROPRIETRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 7.

The District Magistrate yesterday began the hearing against Captain Smuts *alias* Smith who was recently arrested in Penang on a charge of cheating Mrs. Grace Smith, proprietress of the Allandale. The evidence of the complainant was recorded as to the accused's failure to pay his and his wife's board money for three weeks at Rs. 300 per month and to the accused's departure by a Straits steamer on March 7 under the assumed name of Captain Smith.

The accused in his examination by the court stated that he was a stipendiary Magistrate and held commission in the coast defences during war time. He had no banking account here but expected money from his attorneys in Cape Town. He had written to the complainant after he left of his money having gone to Singapore and that he would remit it from there; he did not know how the letter did not reach her.

The accused was charged by the court with cheating and a bail in Rs. 3,000 was allowed until the next hearing. In the meantime he was allowed to see the post-master as to whether the letter lying at Singapore could be sent here.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

The following are extracts from the report to be presented at the annual general meeting of the Parsi Gymkhana to be held on the 17th instant:

The number of members on the roll at the end of the year was 330, of whom 93 were life members, 177 subscribing members, and 60 on the absent list. During the year 24 new members were elected, while 12 resigned. Your Committee are glad to say that, as resolved at the Special General Meeting of the members of our Institution, held in September last, a sum of Rs. 1,500 was subscribed towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund (Bombay Presidency Branch) from the Reserve Fund (composed of Life Members' Fees and Entrance Fees) of our Gymkhand, and that a sum of Rs. 135 was also given away to the Parsee Punchayat Trustees for the Parsee Volunteers' Equipment Fund, the latter amount having been subscribed by a few members. Dr. Pavri's Cricket Silver Jubilee medals were awarded by the Selection Committee in 1914 to Messrs. J. S. Warden and B. H. Mirza for their best batting and bowling performances, respectively, in the representative matches. The important feature of the 1914-15 Tennis season was the getting up of single and double handicap tournaments for silver cups, which were subscribed for by the members of our Gymkhana. The single tournament was won by Mr. N. F. Naoroji and the runner-up was Mr. H. N. Baria, while the double was won by Messrs. A. J. Dadyseth and H. N. Baria, the runners up being Messrs. N. F. Naoroji and J. D. Mody. Another important feature of the season was the Bombay Gymkhana Western India Tournament for all comers, and your Committee are glad to say that two pairs of our Gymkhana Members took part in the Doubles and three of our members in the Singles and that Messrs. J. A. D. Naoroji and N. P. Engineer were runners-up in the Doubles, and Mr. N. F. Naoroji was runner-up in the Singles.

THE G. K, GOKHALE MEMORIAL FUND

The following contributions towards the abovenamed found have been received:—

	Rs.
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay	500
H. H. the Aga Khan.	8,000
Sir Dorab J. Tata Kt.	5,000
Miss Framjee Dinshaw Petit.	3,000
Messrs. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas and Ruttonsee D. Morarjee Goculdas	2,500
The Hon. Mr. Laloobhoy Samuldas C.I.E.	1,500
A sympathiser.	1,500
The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani C.I.E.	1,000
The Hon. Mr. M. B. Chowbal C.S.I.	1,000
Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Bart.	1,000
Mr. Rattan J. Tata.	1,000
Sir Shapoorjee B. Broacha Kt.	1,000
Sir Vithaldas D. Thakersey Kt. and Mr. Hansraj P. Thakersey.	1,000
Mr. Jamsetjee Ardeshar Wadia.	1,000
Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit.	1,000
Messrs. Pragjee Surjee and Co.	1,000
Total ...	31,000

The Secretaries intimate that an account has been opened with the Bank of Bombay in the name of the Fund and request that ladies and gentlemen desirous of subscribing towards it wil be so good as to send the amounts of their contributions either direct to the Bank or to Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, at 7/11, Elph. Circle, who will give receipts for the same.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT ALANDI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, April 6.

The District Traffic Superintendent wires from Belgaum:—

Owing to a collision bebtween two mixed trains at Alandi at 4-10 hours this morning the line was obstructed and the passengers in the up mail and down passenger had to be transhipped. The line will probably be clear for passage of trains within 8 hours.

By appointment to H.H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
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SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST

Has 25 Years' Practical Experience in sight-testing retinoscopically, and holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia, Sir J. L. Jenkins (Chief Justice of Bengal); The Hon'ble Justices of the High Court; Members of the Legal and Medical Profession, and other high personages (one of which we append below):—

Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

(Sd.) E. PETERS, M.B.,
Lt.-Colonel. I.M.S.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction", FREE ON APPLICATION.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

85-37, APOLLO STREET.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

April 7th.

Ferrara	Feathers	Abadan
Lhasa	King	Karachi

DEPARTURES.

April 7th.

Sardar	Ookerji	Basra
Ischia	Paoletti	Venice

The following vessels have received port clearance yesterday.

Steamers :—Ischia		for	Venice
,,	Kasara	for	P. Gulf
,,	Singu	for	Rangoon

The following vessels entered the Docks for loading :—

Steamers	Clan Chattan	for	Calicut
,,	Ferrara	for	P. Gulf

S. S. Jinsen Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Jinsen Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 6th instant.

S. S. Ferrava :—The steamer Ferrava, 717 tons, Captain T. Feathers, arrived here yesterday from Abadan, which port she left on the 17th ultimo with general goods and passengers on board.

S. S. Lhasa :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ischia :—The Italian mail steamer Ischia 2,480 tons, Captain M. Paoletti, sailed yesterday for Venice via Aden, with a general cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Kasara :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain B. F. Gulliver, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with general goods and passengers on board.

S. S. Singu :—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. S. Reid, will sail to-day for Mormugao and Rangoon, with kerosine oil and the same bottom cargo on board.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Wednesday, April 7th, 1915.

30-ton Crane.

Varela	Denne	B. I. S. N. Co
B Islam	Watson	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Talyabai	H. Kass	A. M. Jeewanje
D & E. Begum	Atkin	T. Morrison & Co
F. Asahi Maru	Kutchiti	S. Tyebji & Sons
K. Jeddah	Loftus	T. Morrison & Co
N. Rheinfels	Farmer	Govt. Prize Vessel
P. Peter Jebsen	Nieuwager	D. Nanjee & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	Ahmed	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	Abubakar	K. N. & Co.
Sabarmati	Saboodin	
Sarasvati	Nola	
Ponani	Suleman	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Europa Maru	Hirano	R. Bomanji & Co
2 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co
6 Rotenfels	Taylor	Gov. Prize Vessel
7 Chakdina	Elton	M. M. & Co
10/11 Kanagawa Maru	Higo	N. Y. Kaisha
12 Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
14 Kasara	Gulliver	M. M. & Co
15 Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Clan Chattan	Pitt	J. Finlay & Co
Elysia	Kinnaird	W. & A. Graham & Co
Kaisar-I-Hind	Bennet	P. & O. & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Hejas	Gray	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Cooeyanna	Shillinghaw	M. M. & Co
Ferrara	Feathers	
Gallia	McIntyre	J. M. & Co
Inveran	Adam	W. & A. G. & Co
Kowiet	Wilson	T. M. & Co
Lhasa	King	B. I. S. N. Co.
Lord Cromer	Fellows	T. M. & Co
Nour-el-Bahr	Nacoda	G. A. Mithwani.
Sildra	Bryn	
Ujina	Abbot	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

April 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 11 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton K. H. Kayani & Co.; 20 bales cotton V. Nathubhoy & Sons; 25 bales wool, D. Nagjee; 121 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 44 bales wool, D. Kundanmal; 41 bales wool, E. Mohomed; 16 bales wool, L. and F. Barrackclow & Co.; 153 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 17 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 9 lbs. ivory Owen and Okell; 2 bales wool, W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia (s) 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 71 cwts poppyseed, L. Dreyfus & Co.; 1,138 cwts. castorseed, 401 cwts. mustard seed, 200 cwts. rapeseed, 991 cwts. lentils, John Pachiri; 105 cwts. gum Arabic, M. Jafferbhoy; 200 bales cotton The Bombay Co.; 100 cwts. mustardseed, Volkart Bros.; 37 cwts. mowraseed, John Frachiri.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia (s) 954 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Culna (s) 190 bales havri cotton, K. Vishram & Co.; 100 bales hemp, M. E. Umrigar & Co.; 200 bales hemp, G. Veerjee & Co.; 500 bales hemp, J. M. Kapadia & Co.; 560 bales hemp, K. Visram & Co.; 1,777 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 94 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola, 53 cwts. deer horns, G. Suckedina; 4,000 cwts. bonemeal, 4,000 cwts. crushed bones, Hollingshurst & Co.; 540 cwts. bonemeal, J. Livingstone & Co.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 185 bales cowhides, 14 bales sheep skins, Chambers & Co.; 325 cwts. buffalo horns, G. Veerjee & Co.; 325 cwts. buffalo horns R. M. Kooka; 33 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews & Co.; 329 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin & Co.; 77 casks goat skins, S. M. Siddig; 20 bales cowhides, P. E. Boyce & Sons; 36 cwts. provisions, G. Chapsi.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co.

FOR HULL.

Rotenfels (s) 6,000 cwts. castorseed, Sanday & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Peter Jebsen (s) 500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Europe Maru (s) 810 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 200 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 2,300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 392 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 28 bales cotton, M. B Kaisha.

Asahi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 1,800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Europe Maru 100 bales cotton, D. D. Curranee & Co.; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

Asahi Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.

FOR MOJEE.

Europe Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 105 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Europe Maru (s) 1,200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 450 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

Asahi Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 2,150 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kanagawa Maru (s) 500 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.; 2,100 cwts. onions R. E. Dadachanjee & Co.; 5'00 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady & Co.; 5 cwts. gold stones, E. F. Kavarana.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Naurel Baher from Muscat, Agents G. H. Mithwani, 236 bags dry dates, 89 bags wet dates, 988 bags dry fish, 10 bags samooderlin, 19 bags rosebuds.

S. S. Singu from Rangoon Agents Shaw Wallace & Co.—363,700 imperial gallons, 557 cases kerosene oil, 2,482 drums benzine, 9,881 drums 998 tins petrol, 829 casks lubricating oil.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The annual meeting of the Empire of India Life Assurance Company will be held on Thursday, the 15th instant, when the annual report will be presented.

The report shows that for the year ending 28th February 1915, together with the Revenue Accounts and Balance Sheet for the period that the Company continues to make very satisfactory progress.

During the year, 3,021 Life Proposals were received for Assurances amounting to Rs. 58,81,150. Of this number 2,202 have resulted in Policies and the remainder have either been declined or accepted on terms which have not been acceded to by the Proposers, or are awaiting completion.

The new Assurances effected during the year amounted to Rs. 38,46,800, and the Premium in respect thereof amounted to Rs. 2,24,603-11-0 including Rs. 642 by Single Payments. One Annuity Policy was issued for Rs. 1,200 per annum the consideration being Rs. 9,496. This result compares most favourably with that of the 18th year's working of other Life Offices.

The total number of Policies in force on the books of the Company is 26,103 assuring the sum of Rs. 4,08,81,000 and of this amount Rs. 8,53,872 are re-assured.

By the death of 252 Policyholders, Claims amounting to Rs. 4,24,120 have arisen. Both in number and amount the claims are well within those expected and provided for under the table of Mortality upon which the Company's premiums have been calculated.

Endowment Assurances, which have matured during the lifetime of the Assured amounted to Rs. 1,52,223.

The economy in management which distinguished the former reports has been well maintained and the total expenditure only amounted to Rs. 3,51,521-9-1. If this amount be set against the Premium Income, the ratio comes out as 17.1 per cent. for the 18th year—a result which is believed to be not only far below the average, but the lowest recorded by any Company of the same age.

After consulting the Shareholders a sum of Rs. 1,000 was contributed towards the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

The Life Assurance Fund has been increased by Rs. 14,36,979-1-7 and now amounts to Rs. 90,64,124-1-1.

Fidelity Guarantee bonds for Rs. 9,09,300 have been issued and the Premiums in respect thereof amount to Rs. 9,089-10-0. The business is of a saisfactory character, and shows signs of increasing in amount. Claims for Rs. 4,885-1-10 have arisen, of which amount Rs. 4,372-5-7 have been paid.

The Directors recommend a dividend of 28 per cent. on the paid-up Capital which, with the Bonus of 14 per cent., will make a total distribution to Shareholders of 42 per cent. for the year.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. 20

COMMERCIAL.

COLOSSAL WAR PROFITS.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 7.

Ever since the great war started we are constantly being reminded of the privation and ruin which is folllowing in the wake of this colossal catastrophe. We can see it on all sides. And although, here in Bombay, so far removed from the various centres of active hostilities, the effects are as nothing compared with what is being suffered in other parts of the world, the conditions generally are sufficiently depressing to set the great majority thinking as to what may or may not happen in the near future. But what about the favoured few? Can it be said that in a city like Bombay, there are not some men and business concerns, to whom the war financially has had a decidedly pleasant side? And yet we never hear of them. At Home many people are known to be making big profits out of the universal chaos, and are having a roaring time, while millions are sacrificing themselves on the altar of kismet or patriotism. Factories, which seldom or never yielded a profit before, are rolling in money. One engineering concern which never paid a single penny in dividend, made a surplus profit of £75,000 during the first two months of the war. For millers, of course, the war has been an agreeable surprise, for, a good many mills, after writing off enormous profits, and raising their reserve funds, are able to pay 15 and 20 per cent. A hose factory, in Berlin of all places, which had not paid a dividend for the past six years, has during the first five months of the war made a profit of £7943, and has credited a special reserve fund of £1,250, and paid 10 per cent. to its share-holders. A horse-dealer is said to have made £100,000 on a deal over 5,000 horses.

Well, it is impossible to say whether we have any hose-makers, millers or even horse-dealers amongst us, who have been afforded the opportunities of becoming suddenly opulent from penury. But this we can say with confidence, that there are engineering concerns in Bombay which must have in the ordinary course of events have made vast sums of money since war broke out. Expedition after expedition has left these shores fitted up and equipped by the industry and energy of our local engineering firms. And if there is one particular form of industrial handicraft above any other, capable of garnering a fat financial harvest, it is the fitting up of transports all in a hurry at Government expense. For upwards of two or three months liquid money simply rolled down Frere Road from the Docks, sufficient to choke up the banking accounts of half dozen fitting-up establishments, and yet there has not been so far any news of the splendid windfalls, except in the shape of an anticipatory reflection in some of the share-market quotations. It is possibly a little too early to expect anything in the shape of directors' recommendations, etc., but it seems remarkable that such a sensational happening has created so little public concern. We hope, however, to be in a position to make up for lost time very shortly.

THE GULF TRADE.

The report of Captain H. V. Biscoe, the British Consul at Bunder Abbas, in the Persian Gulf (Diplomatic and Consular Reports No. 5,425, annual series), is of special interest in view of the warlike operations that have been taking place in that region.

The population of Bunder Abbas is estimated at 8,000, and includes a British colony consisting of about 100 Hindus from Shikarpur and about 40 Khojas. The better-class merchants are of Persian origin, but amongst the lower classes Negro, Arab, and Baluchi bloods predominate.

The local language is a dialect known as Bandari, in which can be discerned traces of Arabic, Baluchi, Persian, and even Swahilie. The official language however, is Persian. There is an increasing tendency to learn English, and instruction in that language is now given in the local school by a native of India.

A remarkable feature of the trade of the place is its extreme responsiveness to any improvement in the condition of the trade routes. In one year the total value of the imports increased from £314,877 to £459,463. Carpets form 53 per cent. of the total exports, and show a steady increase. The Persian Government have taken steps recently to prevent the use of aniline dyes, and with this object an export tax of 6 per cent. *ad valorem* is levied on all carpets containing such dyes.

There is no port at Bunder Abbas in the European acceptation of the word, and, owing to the shallowness of the water, ships have to anchor 1½ to two miles out.

CABLE QUOTATIONS,

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, April 6th.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		..	5,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.			800
,, Sales of East Indian		..	100
,, Imports	.. ..	..	74,000
Mid. Americans	.. ..	..	5.69
Egyptian F. G. F.	.. ..	..	8.25
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)		May ..	9.85
,, ,,		July ..	10.16
New York Official noon call		May ..	9.91
,, ,,		July ..	10.21
New Orleans 10 a.m.	..	May ..	9.57
,, ,,		July ..	9.83

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 6th.

Estimated Sales	.. ..	..	6,000
Total Imodrts	.. ..	..	74,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months:	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	5.56	5.69
June-July	5.61	5.65
July-Aug.	5.68	5.73
Aug.-Sept.	....	5.77
Oct.-Nov.	5.84	5.91
Jan.-Feb.	5.93	5.99
March-April.	5.98	6.04
April-May.	....	6.08

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 6th.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June.	5.56	5.66
June-July.	5.61	5.71
July-Aug.	5.68	5.80
Oct. Nov.	5.84	5.96
Jan.-Feb.	5.93	6.04
March-April.	5.98	6.10

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, April 6th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	13,340,000
American Visible Supply	2,378,000
Other ,, ,,	3,444,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, April 6th.

Good Bengal M.G.	.. ..	..	4.08
F.G. ,, ,,	.. ..	..	4.20
Fine ,, ,,	.. ..	..	4.32
Good Oomra M.G.	.. ..	..	4.42
F.G. ,, ,,	.. ..	..	4.54
Fine ,, ,,	.. ..	..	4.66
Good M.G. Oomra	.. ..	..	4.42
Fine M.G. Oomra.	.. ..	..	4.66
Good Broach	.. ..	..	4.95
F.G. ,,	.. ..	..	5.10
Fine ,,	.. ..	..	5.25

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, April 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	41.000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..	2,000
Futures at New York May	..	9.88
Previous closing price	..	9.76
Futures at New York July	..	10.20
Previous closing price	..	10.06
Spot Cotton at New York	..	10.00
Previous price	..	9.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	..	9.31
Previous price	..	9.19
Futures at New Orleans May	..	9.63
Previous price	..	9.49
Futures at New Orleans July	..	9.89
Previous price	..	9.75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	7½
Demand Bills	.. ..	4.79.35
Silver Commercial Bars	..	50½

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	.. 23 11/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—India and China buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August 1914.	
,, Bank Bills 3 m/st.	.. 3
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	.. 3½
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	.. 4½
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	.. 4½
Interest day to day loans	.. 1½
,, 7 day market loans	.. 1½
£100,000 has been released.	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 6th

WHEAT.

Indian Wheat unoffered.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom 2,735,000

SOUTH AMERICAN

Rosario Santa Fe—60lbs. value 61/3

Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May Paid 53/9

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship March-April. selle's 53

Calcutta Linseed Value April-May 52/3

LINSEED.

L'nseed, Argentine (La Plata) May June Sellers 489

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) March. Hull Sellers £7-12-6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £69⅞

Copper Braziers £87

Too much night work, head aches, roll and toss, can't sleep? Enjoy your rest, take Stearns' Headache Cure. One wafer does the work. O. 18

Yellow Metal	8½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B.	
4% F.O.B. Liverpool	14/5 to 14/10

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally	30
English Best Seected Copper	77½
Hard Spelter Nominal	36½

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystal C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Spot Duty Paid According to quality. 22/3 to 22/9

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	
June	16/4½
July	16
August-September	15·7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi	
June	16/6
July	16/1½
August-September	15/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta	
June	18/1½
July	17/4½
August-September	17
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi June	18/3
July	17/6
August-September	17/1½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber April-May	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber	2/3½

HOMEWARD MAIL.

London, April 6th.

The Homeward Mail of the 20th ultimo was delivered here yesterday.

AMERICAN.

Liverpool, April 6th.

Twist	American	32's	8¾d.
,,	,,	40's	9¾d.
,,	,,	60's	12¾d.
Weft	,,	40's	8¾d.
,,	,,	52's	9¾d.
Twist	Egyptian	60's	14d.
Weft	,,	80's	14¾d.

Tone of Manchester Market is firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 7th.

The market to-day, influenced by higher advices from Home, quite recovered from yesterday's decline, and ruled very steady throughout the day.

Only a moderate business has been reported, mills being the chief buyers.

Ready cotton was in moderate demand, and at the close an easier feeling prevails.

We quote :—

Fine M. G. Broach (May), 233.

Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (May), 190.

Fine M. G. Bengal (May), 166/7.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good M. G. Broach (April), 269.

Fully Good Bengal (January), 196.

Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola (January), 233.

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths	Fine	F. G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach	..	..	270	Apl. 25-16
M. G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	243½	..	..	,, 25-16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms)	..	197	..	Jan. 25-16
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	173	159	.. May 1915
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bnagalkote	..	..	..	..
R. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	..	206	..	.. May 1915
M. G. Nagpore	..	204	..	.. Do.
M. G. Yeotmal	..	201	..	.. Do.
M. G. Dhamangaum, Pulgam	..	198	..	.. Do.
M. G. Oomrawatee (description)	..	194	..	.. Do.
M. G. Akola, Khgm. Fair staple	..	191	..	.. Do.
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	221	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	209	May 25-15
M. G. Westerns	..	..	215	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	225	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	225	Do.
M. G. Broach	234/5	..	..	Do.
M.G. Akola, Khagm.	232/3	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Bengals	171	..	..	May 1915

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p. m. on 6th April, 1915 :—

Cotton	25,455 Bales.
Wheat	21,427 cwt.
Linseed	11,361 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard seed	1,789 ,,
Ginjellyseed	1,307 ,,
Groundnuts	1,207 ,,
Castorseed	4,053 ,,
Rice	13,495 ,,
Myrabollans	4,694 ,,
Cottonseed	1,070 ,,
Mowraseed	181 ,,
Gram	2,581 ,,
Joowar	10,948 ,,
Maize	223 ,,
Barley	820 ,,

EXCHANGE.

The market rules steady.

Banks' Selling Rates :—

T. T. Ready....1s. 3 29-32d.

D. D. Mail.....1s. 3 15-16d.

T. T Forward.....1s. 3 29-32d. April.

Ranks' Buying Rates :—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 3-16d.

Do. Do. forward.....1s. 4 7-32d. May.

Do. 4 m-s. do. ..... 1s. 4¼d.

Francs 3 m-s. do. ..... 172¾ nominal.

60 d. s. Hong-Kong 133½

Do. Shanghai 170½

60 d. s. Yokohama 148½

SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 7.

The Cotton Mill share market to-day presented a brisk tone and a large volume of work was recorded at advancing rates. Owing to the sale of yarn at a remunerative rate the future of the Textile Industry appear roseate and a further advance in Mill shares is within the bounds of possibility. Tata Iron & Steel shares also ruled steady.

In Mill shares Davids were placed at Rs. 543½ in the morning but at the close advanced to Rs. 550.

Fauzlbhai were placed at rates varying from Rs. 405 to Rs. 415.

Standards moved up to Rs. 940 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,152½.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 262½ and Simplex at Rs. 265 c. d.

Crescent changed hands at Rs. 95.

Centrals jumped to Rs. 1,820 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,465.

In the morning Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 875, but subsequently they advanced to Rs. 895 at which rate they stood in brisk demand.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood firm at Rs. 215½.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary shares were firm at Rs. 96½ and Deferred after touching Rs. 194 closed at Rs. 197.

Alcock & Ashdown shares changed hands at Rs. 260.

Katni Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 85.

Telephones improved to Rs. 89.

Sialkot Narowal Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 30.

Eastern Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 60xd.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ p. c. G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 92¼.

4 p. c. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs 98 5/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The Share Market reopened after the Easter recess with jute shares in demand and most of the day's business passed this section of the market. Prices as a rule indicated a hardening tendency. It was a heavy day with deliveries on the stock-exchange so that here there was not much time at the disposal of the brokers for new business. Coals were neglected tea shares ruled fully steady. The following sales took place :—

Coal :—Bhaskajuri 14/8, 14/12; Teetulmuri 99/2.

Jute :—Alliance (ord) 142/8, 143/8; Barnagore (ord) 74, 75, 75/8; Delta (ord) 164, 165; Empire (ord) 12/4, 12/6; Fort Gloster 171, 172; Fort William (ord) 60, 61, 62, 62/8; Hooghly (prefs) 10/12, 11; Kamarhatty (ord) 145, 146; Kelvin (ord) 137.

Tea :—Bishnauth 26, 26/4; Central Cachar 92, Nathikhira 24/8, 24/12; Kalacherra 105.

Miscellaneous :—Bank of Bengal 175); Baraset-Basirhat Railway 106, 107; Calcutta Steam 106, 107.

Government Paper three and-a-half per cent. was quoted Rs. 92/6 to Rs. 92/8.

THE LEGALITY OF BLOCKADE

POSITION OF NEUTRALS.

With his usual caution Mr. Asquith left somewhat in obscurity the exact extent and nature of the measures of relation which he foreshadowed in his historic speech of March 1, writes the legal correspondent of "The Times." The Government are free to give to them eventually what form they may, on full consideration, think fit. Mr. Asquith's speech was an unanswerable argument for reprisals or retaliation against a foe which stops at nothing, which, baffled in its effort to gain success by one breach of international law, straightway proceeds to commit another.

As between ourselves and Germany, her misdeeds are ample justification. But as between ourselves and neutrals, need we base the measures foreshadowed by Mr. Asquith solely on the ground of retaliation? Is it clear that the conditions of valid blockade may not exist, due regard being had to present circumstances? Or if they do not now actually exist, cannot they be created? According to English and American law, and, it may be added, German law, such conditions are substantially three: the indication of a definite blockade area; reasonable notice; a sufficient force to make the prohibition of entrance or egress effective, that is, highly dangerous. The first two are easily realized; a few lines of print will suffice. The difficulty is as to the third. Before the days of steam, torpedoes, and submarines, when mines were unknown or little used, that meant a squadron lying off the blockaded ports, except when dispersed by storm; all which in these days might be extremely difficult and dangerous.

There are practically only about five or six ports—for example, Antwerp, Zeebrugge, Bremen, Emden, Hamburg, and Cuxhaven—to be considered. The access to these ports in normal times is such that blockade might be impossible. But to-day the navigable ways are restricted, mainly owing to mining operations initiated by the Germans. Large parts of the North Sea are sown with mines; so that the safe entrance to these ports is only through certain lanes of clear water. The point to be considered is, whether we are not in a position to establish an effective blockade as much as was the United States when it blockaded a coast line of 3,000 miles highly indented and masked by islands—a coast line of an extent and a conformation which made ingress and egress easy. When that blockade was first established, there were only some 12 blockading ships. Even as late as 1864 two out of every three ships attempting to run the blockade escaped. Mr. Rhodes, in his history, states that one blockade runner made 44 successful trips. It was found necessary, owing to the few ships at the disposal of the Federal Government, to block certain channels with "stone ships." Yet the British Government, in spite of the remonstrances of the Confederates, recognized this imperfect blockade.

Without overrating the value of "juridical niceties," it may be well to keep on the lines, especially in dealing with neutrals who desire to do the same. What happened in 1812 is a warning. In retaliating against Napoleon we brushed aside "juridical niceties" as to neutrals; with what result? To give a handle to our enemies, and to bring about a war as to which President Wilson in his history remarks :—"It was a tragic but natural accident that the war should be against England and not against France." No such war is to-day to be anticipated; but, there might be claims for heavy damages to which a Court or arbitration tribunal administering "juridical niceties" might think neutral subjects were entitled. Is it not worth while to guard against this? If not practicable to do so, and yet not yi[illegible] one point to Germany?

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation Meeting 3-40 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round:
Lady Petit's Garden Party to Mr. Hill, Petit Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Chess Club Annual Meeting 6-15 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 9.

Oriental Life Insurance Company's Annual Meeting 3 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round:
English Mail due in harbour, 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, April 10.

Credit Bank in Liquidation: Creditors' meeting in Specie Bank Office, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament. Second Round:

MONDAY, April 12.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Second Round:

TUESDAY, APRIL 13.

Evening Party to Mr. Marshall Reid, Shanti Bhavan, 9-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament: Second Round: Igatpuri Rly. Gymkhana v. Eastern Telegraphs.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m., "The World's Trio."
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus near Charni Road Station, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MORRISON—At No. 11, Alexandra Court, on 3rd instant, to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Morrison, a son.

DEATHS.

ECKHARDT—On the 27th March, 1915, at Kidderpore, Eleonore, daughter of A. S. B. Echhardt. Dead to her sorrowing father, brother and broken-hearted grandmother. "Not dead but gone before," and left us to mourn her loss for the rest of our days.

ECKHARDT—On 30th March, 1915, at the P. G. Hospital (under most tender care of doctors, sister and nurses), Elizabeth Eckhardt ("Granny" to many), my poor gentle mother, expired 7-45 p.m., aged 62 years. I missed seeing your dear face mother but will meet on the bright shores of eternity.

MARTIN—On Friday, 2nd April, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Thomas Martin, late of Kussoorie Colliery (Manbhum.) Deeply mourned (English and up-country papers copy.)

MUNGAVIN—On March 27th, at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, after a short illness, Hyland Edward St. John, aged 38 years and 4 days, the dearly loved son of Marie and Edward T. Mungavin. Peace, perfect Peace. Inserted by his sister. (Calcutta, English and Egyptian papers please copy.)

Mrs. M. P. Machado and daughters tender their heartfelt thanks to their numerous friends and acquaintances for the expressions of sympathy and condolence. They regret their inability to reply to each one individually. (English and Mofussil papers please copy).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

April 8.

1081. Mobilization Guards.—The Officer Commanding "F" Company will detail 3 N. C. Officers and 9 men to parade daily at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m., on and from 7th instant.. Dress:—Drill Order with helmets, Haversacks and Waterbottles. Any information required by N. C. Officers and men regarding the above duties should be obtained from the O. C. Coy.

104. C. C. M. Armourer's Inspection.—The C. C. M. Armourer will inspect the arms in charge of this Corps on the 26th April. All arms and accoutrements must be returned immediately.

106 Bayonet Fighting.—A course of instruction for Officers and N. C. O's will be held during April and May. Details will be published later.

107. Recruiting.—Men desirous of joining the Corps should apply to the Officers Commanding the Companies they wish to join, as there are vacancies for suitable men. The attention of Officers Commanding Companies is drawn to the circular letter on this subject.

109. Range.—The Range is closed until further orders.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colnel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vounteers, will perform a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 o'clock this evening.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Attomal Metharam, residing at Argyle Road, reports to the police the theft of silk valued ab Rs. 3,500 from his room.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The sixth annual social gathering of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya will be held in the Vidyalaya Hall, on Sunday, the 11th instant at 6 p. m. Mr. Justice Shah will preside.

ACCIDENT A MILL.

Gungaram Bhikhu, a mill-hand, aged thirty, was fixing a belt on a drawing machine in the Bradbury Mill at Ripon Road on Wednesday morning, when his dhotar was caught in the machine and he was seriously injured before the machine could be stopped. He was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

TWO MORE CONCERTS.

The first of the two musical concerts that are being organized by Khan Bahadur Bomanji Pudumjee and Miss Baiai Palamkote in aid of two different charities will take place on the 10th instant at 5 p.m. at the Excelsior Theatre. The concert should prove a brilliant success as all their previous concerts have We draw our readers' attention to the tisement page.

TOR CAR ACCIDENT AT BANDRA.

rday, Mr. D. F. De Penha, Bandra Water Department, was inspect- excavation at Hill Road, Bandra when knocked down and seriously injured motor car belonging to and driven by Mr. W. D. Hall, a Municipal Councillor. As the accident occurred outside Dr. De Monte's dispensary the patient was promptly removed thereto and after being attended to was conveyed by the police to the new Bandra hospital.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the Home Nursing Class organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, with Dr. Nariman S. Joshi, M. B., B. S., as Lecturer under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of St. John Ambulance Association will be conducted by Dr. Sorab K. Engineer, M. R. C. P., on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, on Sunday next, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) The examination will be oral, written and practical and candidates are asked to attend the Examination Hall at : p.m.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, four attacks and one death from plague and nine attacks and three deaths from small-pox were recorded in Bombay City, the four plague attacks being reported from Kumbharwada, Girgaum, Mazagon and Byculla. There were no cases of cholera. The total mortality from all causes was 67, as compared with 150 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 124 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,305, out of which 39 were found to be plague stricken. Umarkhadi contributed two of these, Dongri 7, Mandvi 6, Chukla 3, Market 2, Dhobi Talao 3, Fanaswadi 2, Bhuleshwar 2, Khetwadi 3, Girgaum 2, 2nd Nagpada 3, Middle and Lower Colaba, Khara Talao, Byculla and Kamatipura 1 each.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There was a smaller attendance than usual at a meeting of the above club held at Mahim on Sunday last and owing to the breeze that was blowing across the traps the "Clays" were anything but easy, though in one or two competitions some good scores were returned.

The first event, a handicap Sweep, was taken by R. Kennedy, who also won the second event with a score of 9 kills added to 2 handicap. W. Fraser with 6 kills and 1 handicap and A. Leeson with 7 kills dividing the second prize.

Another sweep followed for which equal scores were returned by W. Fraser and R. Kennedy, but on shooting off the tie R. Kennedy with 8 kills inclusive of one handicap, was again successful.

A Spoon Shoot was the next event, A. Leeson with 8 kills obtained the Spoon. and J. Cuninghame took the Sweep as the second prize after tieing with D. W. Johnstone and R. Kennedy.

The Tyros Cup with an optional Sweep followed. in this event a kill with the 1st. barrel counted 3 points and with the second 2 points. A. Leeson with 8 kills or 24 points was the top scorer, but being ineligible to compete for the Cup, took the Sweep, and J. Cuninghame with 18 points obtained the holdership of the Cup.

The concluding event was a Double Rise Competition. A. Leeson with a score of 8 taking the first prize, closely followed by D. W. Johnstone and W. Fraser with a total of 7 each, inclusive of handicap.

POSSESSION OF AMMUNITION.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

To-day before Mr. Keays, officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shri Das Dutta was brought up on charges of being in unlawful possession of arms and ammunition and with conspiracy.

On 30th March the accused was convicted by Mr. Swinhoe under the Arms Act and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It was alleged that the accused with some other persons rented a house where the police on information from the durwan searched the house and recovered about 21,200 rounds of ammunition. The accused contended that he had already been convicted on these charges and his case could not come up for trial again on the same facts and asked the magistrate for a stay of the proceedings as he wanted to move the High Court.

The Magistrate adjourned the hearing for a fortnight.

HINDUSTAN BANK CAS

MANAGING DIRECTOR ACQUITTED OF TWO CHARGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 7.

Sir Donald Johnstone and Mr. Justice Shadi Lal to-day pronounced orders accepting the second and third appeals preferred by Daulat Rai, late Managing Director of the Hindustan Bank against his conviction for criminal breach of trust.

The first was in respect of money he borrowed from the Amritsar Bank and put in his own current account while charging the Hindustan Bank with interest for loan, and the second was in respect of the money received from the Punjab Co-operative Bank by negotiating Hundis worth Rs. 30,000, a part of which he used in payment of his own debt and for which he put in a pro note by his son.

Their Lordships acquitted Daulat Rai in these two cases but reserved orders as to the first appeal, viz., falsification of a balance sheet to pay a dividend not really earned.

MUSSALMANPARA BOMB AFFAIR.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

After the acquittal of the accused in what is known as the Mussalmanpara bomb case by the High Court the local Government appointed a Committee to enquire into certain matters arising out of the judgment in that case.

The committee will consist of the Hon. Mr. D. Monahan, Mr. H. P. Duval and Mr. B. L. Gupta who have been requested to complete their enquiry and submit a report at an early date.

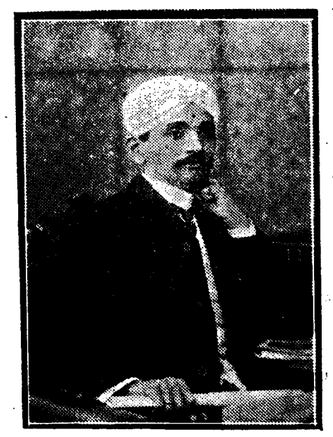
MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. MANDLIK ELECTED CHAIRMAN.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Cawasji Jehangir being voted to the chair.

The first item on the agenda was the election of the chairman for the year 1915-1916. Sir Sassoon J. David moved "that Mr. N. V. Mandlik be appointed chairman of the Standing Committee for the year 1915-1916." In doing so, Sir Sassoon said that Mr. Mandlik did not require any introduction. He had been a member of the Committee for some time and also of the Corporation for several years. They would all agree that in the fitness of things they should express their wish and appoint him their chairman, the duties of which, he felt

MR. N. V. MANDLIK.



New Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee.

sure, Mr. Mandlik wolud discharge wit great zeal, tact and satisfaction to all.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia, in seconding the proposition, endorsed all that was said by Sir Sassoon and he hoped that now Mr. Mandlik will walk in the footsteps of his late revered father.

In putting the proposition to the vote, Mr. Cawasji associated himself with the remarks made by the two speakers and added that he was sure Mr. Mandlik would do his best and that at the end of the year, they would find that he had satisfied every one.

The propoeition was carried with acclamation and Mr. Mandlik took the chair. He thanked the members sincerely for the honour conferred upon him and said that he fully realised that the post carried with it responsibilities, and he would try and follow the good example set by the distinguished gentlemen, who had occupied the chair before him and with the help of his colleagues, who were so well versed in Municipal matters and with the help of the Commissioner and the Secretary to present a clean sheet at the expiration of the term of his office.

Sir Sassoon J. David then moved: "That the Standing Committee offer their best thanks to Mr. Cawasji Jehangir for the very valuable services rendered by him as chairman of the committee for the past year and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the arduous duties of his office." Sir Sassoon said that Mr. Cawasji had fulfilled if not surpassed, all their expectations of him. He had shown great indulgence to them all and was very patient. What had struck him most was that though a chairman, he had taken very keen interest in every item coming before them just as a member would and he hoped that in the fulness of time Mr. Cawasji would qualify himself for the highest post that could be conferred upon him.

Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, in seconding the proposition endorsed every word of Sir Sassoon and added that Mr. Cawasji had rendered such invaluable services as were most unusually seen in the committee.

Mr. C. V. Mehta, in associating himself with the remarks of the previous speakers, appreciated the fact that as chairman Mr. Cawasji also took interest in the business as a member of the committee.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, in adding a word of his own, praised the sagacity, wisdom and ability of Mr. Cawasji and observed that even Dr. Sukhia appreciated the work of Mr. Cawasji as he had asked him to say something in favour of proposition. That he thought was the greatest victory.

The chairman in putting the proposition to the vote associated himself fully with all that was said in praise of Mr. Cawasji. The proposition was carried unanimously and with acclamation.

Mr. Cawasji replied thanking them all for the kind and generous way in which they had spoken of him. He thanked them not only for their vote of thanks but also for the opportunity they gave him in obtaining experience which he could have not obtained if he had not been in the chair. Sir Sassoon had said that he had performed two offices, namely, that of the chairman and member of the committee. He believed that a chairman when he became chairman did not abdicate his seat as a member and he regretted that he had not taken a more active interest. He again thanked them for their kind vote of thanks.

The committee then proceeded to dispose of the usual business.

IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 7.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" says:—In connection with the returned emigrant revolutionary movement two boxes consigned to one of the men, recently hanged for complicity in Ferozepur murders were examined at Delhi. Both the boxes were found to have false bottoms concealing arms and ammunition.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY PALACE OF VARIETIES.

GALA NIGHT.

An entirely new programme is advertised for to-night at the above place of amusement when the Great Stillwell, world's master magician and illusionist assisted by Mdlle Elsie, a gifted artiste, enter the bill. Mr. Stillwell does a number of astounding illusions which will quite mystify the audience. His conjuring tricks and magical wonders we are told will be a revelation to Bombay theatre-goers, as nearly all of them are both novel and original: and his patter is one in which this artist excels. His partner, Mdlle Elsie, is a gifted lady of rare still and tact and both promise to take the audience to wonderland till the fall of the curtain. "The Lady in Red" is a turn that

MDLLE ELSIE.

Who opens to-night at the Gaiety Palace of Varieties.

should not be missed. In this a lady appears in a blaze of red and tells your future with the utmost promptitude, precison and accuracy. In addition to answering questions put to her by the audience she will to-night predict when the war will be over. "Miniature Mary" is already well known in Bombay as a beautiful singer and clever dancer, and to-night she will give the audience some of her latest songs such as. "End of my dream" "Married just one year" etc. The pictures are a good selection comprising a two reel drama entitled "The Voice of Angeloe" the latest war pictures. a select comedy, several comics, etc.

THE EXCELSIOR.

POPULAR ARTISTES' FAREWELL.

After a stay in Bombay, with a brief interval, for six full weeks, Miss Grace Palotta and Mr. Edward Nable are to-night and to-morrow night giving their farewell performances preparatory to leaving for Australia to fulfil their engagements there. At their four final performances, it is announced, that by special request, two of the delightful sketches of which they have such an extensive choice are to be presented—"Bertie's Birthday" and "The Girl with the Wink," and will include a selection of the best musical numbers that are to be found in Mr. Nable's and Miss Palotta's repertoire, including the ever popular "Nuts" and Miss Palotta's Laughing song, which the audience appears to regard as her best effort. The full programme will be presented in addition.

THE WHEAT SCHEME.

THE HON. MR. WEBB'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 7.

At the annual meeting of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce the speech of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. M. De. P. Webb was almost entirely taken up with the subject of the war in relation to the past, present and future business of Karachi.

Mr. Webb praised the courage and skill with which the Government of India had handled and solved the wheat export problem but he added: "Perhaps the most complicated part of the problem will be to find the ships necessary to enable India's surplus wheat to be transported from India to wherever it is most urgently required. For the rest, if I may venture to offer advice, I would strongly urge Government after secretly fixing the price at which they are prepared to buy, to leave their agents, the great wheat exporting houses, an entirely free hand especially as regards such matters as quality, finance, transport, storage and shipment. If this be done then Government can rely upon good economical work being carried out with a minimum of dislocation and loss to the existing machinery of Indian and British trade. At the same time I may here whisper that I shall be very much suprised if Government ever see that five millions sterling profit which some imaginative correspondent of the "Pioneer" evolved from his inner consciousness about a week ago.

The family of Sergeant Hopper, who after twenty-one years' service in the 2nd Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, has rejoined the Colours and is iwth the 10th (Service) Battalion at Borden Camp, Hants, holds what is no doubt a record of service in British Army. A Hopper enlisted in the old 74th Regiment of Foot (now the H. L. I.) when that unit was first raised over 150 years ago, and ever since the family has been represented, sometimes father and son serving at the same time. At present, Sergeant Hopper's brother and six nephews are all serving in the Highland Light Infantry.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

ANOTHER DRAWN GAME.—BOMBAY GYMKHANA (1) : R. G. A. COLABA. (1)

On the replay of the above drawn tie in the second round of the tournament on the Gymkhana ground on Wednesday, either team refused to admit defeat to their opponents—the result after an extra ten minutes' play being the scores of goal all. The game was fairly fast and interesting and both teams played hard and strained every nerve to secure the lead, but fate ordained otherwise and the teams again retired with honours equal.

The game was fast and very keenly contested, there being no lack of dash in attack or tenacity in defence on either side. Considering the balance of exchanges, the Artillery men were better but as to missed chances of scoring either team had an equally gruelling time of it. The R. G. A. team worked better as a combined whole, their players being more quick on the ball and playing a more combined game than their opponents, whose forwards however, excelled the Artillery players in fine stick work. The R. G. A. had out the identical team that had worked on the previous day, but the Gymkhana team underwent some changes, Captain Miller was pressed into service as goal-keeper, while Captain Rigby was brought in the half-line on the left side, where he appeared to be more in element. Captain Rigby's transfer to the half-line left a gap in the left wing of the Gymkhana forward line which was well-filled by Mc. Bain. Th echanges were undoubtedly for the better, but there were still a few gaping joints in the armour of the Gymkhana defence which let through the military attackers very frequently. Kilby was the most hard-working and resourceful player in the Gymkhana defence, who, either as breaker-up of the opposing defence or feeder of his forwards, showed remarkable coolness and alacrity and repreatedly thrust himself into prominence. The forward play of the Gymkhana team was very good at times the tricky dodging runs of Captain Yates and Asher being effective and their rushes incisive and it was sheer cruel irony of fate that the former did not score oftener than he did. Spain, McGarry, Captain Roche, Slade and Mercer were seen at their best for the R. G. A. team. As already stated the balance of exchanges taken over both periods was undoubtedly in favour of the Gunners, who with a little more precision might have come out better in the fray. The replay we are informed will come off after the other ties in the second round have been played off.

The Gymkhana scored first through Captain Yates after about twenty minutes' play in the initial period while after ends had been changed McGarry scored for the R. G. A. after 11 minutes' play. No further score was recorded during the extra ten minutes play and the game thus ended in a draw of one goal all as stated.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana.—Captain Miller, goal; Elphick and Baines, backs; Kilby, Quinn and Captain Rigby, halves; Masters, Captain Yates, Asher, Sothers and McBain, forwards.

R. G. A. (Colaba).—Mercer, goal; Slade and Llewllyn, backs, Captain Roche, Wright and O'Neil, halves; Boulsover, Franklin, McGarry, Farmer and Spain, forwards.

Referees:—Messrs Ward and James.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Lusitanian Sporting v. Republican H. C.

RESULTS UP TO DATE.

1. Byculla United beat B. Y. C. Hindu H. C.
2. Rangers beat College Casuals, 2—1.
3. Grant Medical College beat B. B. and C. I. Railway, 3—0,
4. Bombay Gymkhana beat Parsi Hockey Association, 3—1.
5. Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 2—0.

SECOND ROUND.

Bombay Gymkhana drew with R. G. A. (Colaba)—1—1, 1—1.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN HOCKEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 7.

While playing hockey Mr. Cunningham of the 127th Baluchis got a wound which refused to heal and yesterday his leg was amputated.

HERR BALLIN—HEAD OF GERMAN RAILWAYS.

Herr Ballin, who is reported to have been placed in charge of all the German railways, thus stepping right over the heads of the military railway officials, will presumably be satisfied thus to have found an outlet for his restless energies, says the "Globe." He is the managing director and moving spirit of the Hamburg-America Steamship Co., a position which is at the moment somewhat of a sinecure, owing to the "force majeure" of the British Navy, which has tied up the "Hanag" boats. Ballin, who has virtually created one of the largest shipping concerns in the world, was at one time, like so many other Germans, a "volunteer" clerk in England. He learnt that the secrets of the profitable emigrant business, and the knowledge laid the foundation of his fame and fortune. When he returned to Germany he was entrusted with the management of the emigrant traffic of a small line, which speedily secured the pick of the business. The Hamburg-America Company, whose capital then was only a tenth of the present figure, discovered that the leakage in its own emigrant traffic was due to Ballin, and bought up the competing line, besides having the great good sense to take young Ballin over with the steamers.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of four Deputy Directors of Agriculture for the Madras Presidency. These appointments are connected with the reorganisation of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, that will be proceeded with as funds become available.

TURKISH FAILURE IN EGYPT.

DUMMY CARTRIDGES.

Mr. J. M. N. Jeffries, special correspondent of the "Daily Mail," writing from Cairo on February 23, says:—

Now that the Turks have been repulsed and that their attack on the Suez Canal is relapsing into military history, various details of diverse enough interest, are becoming known. Little fragmentary lights, they come out like small stars and reveal what was unseen in the general blaze of the event of the day.

Here are two curious contradictions. On the bodies of dead Turks, lying pitifully on the banks of the canal, have been found cartridge clips containing dummy cartridges, powderless imitation things such as might be given to childern to play with. What were they doing in the ammunition pouches of an active force? Probably corruption was responsible; some contractor with backsheesh to pay balanced his accounts with those dummy cartridges. Or somebody from pure inertia, which, as an Irishman might put it, is the driving force of Turkey, served out this ammunition and thought it good enough for an expedition in which, if it did not succeed, the quality of ammunition would not greatly matter, and if, again, it did succeed, why, the quality of ammunition would not greatly matter either.

I have, however, spoken of a contradiction, and contradiction there is. This force, tricked out with playthings and souvenirs historiques, had nevertheless quite excellent artillery, and to prepare the way for these guns and for their pontoons, to descend finally into the more open desert from the last range of hills they had occupied, some seven miles or so from the British front, they, with great care and infinite method, trod and retrod and smoothed a path in the sand. It was most methodically done, presented quite a good surface, and must have been of considerable use. Probably these were the movements that, seen through field-glasses by some of our officers, appeared rather inconsequent, aimless walking backward and forward.

This mixture of care and carelessness is no doubt to be attributed to the two elements that composed the Army. You have the Turks, who for the most part are unable to think for themselves, and the Germans, who generally are able to think for others, and so you get these illogical features.

The result of our victory is making itself very much felt in Cairo. From this statement it is evident that there must have been room for it to be felt, and so there was. There has indeed been no sedition in Cairo to speak of; the Nationalists were dealt with firmly and convincingly early in the day. A few dangerous hotheads have been either self-exiled or deported; Nationalism in Cairo has now dwindled into a small band of youths, imperfectly gilded, who wear black ties in memory of the ex-Khedive and drink tea together, with as much bravado as they can put into that gentle act, in a pastry-cook's in the centre of the town.

But, on the other hand, there has been among the un-Europeanised natives a certain undefined wave of sympathy with the Turks. One-third of this sympathy may have been due to a vague and traditional hankering after the bad old times, but two-thirds of it was purely opportunist. Its causes were at the same time childish and rather amusing. The feeling was that if the Turks entered Egypt debts to the Government and to the Credit Foncier, and to the banks and to one's landlord, and so on down to one's cigarette-maker, need never be paid. There is a certain puny immorality about this point of view; it is just the thought of a bad child, and, of course, it quite overlooks the question of the exactions that the Turk would have immediately introduced in the nature of a house-warning.

Creditors, therefore, have till recently noticed a peculiar coyness on the part of some of their native debtors. It is an excellent sign that this is beginning to right itself; it shows that a realisation of the true state of things is spreading. I fancy that when Constantinople falls there will be a good many debts paid with alacrity in Cairo.

There are, of course, any number of sensible Egyptians who laugh at these perversities, who have long realised the true position of events, who are delighted and convinced subjects of the British Crown. This may be said of the Sudanese and Copts almost *en masse*. There are the Syrians too. The bombardment of the Dardanelles and the confusion of their age-long oppressor, Turkey, sent all the Syrians into the streets shaking hands with each other.

The rout of the attack on the canal instantly modified the general appearance of Cairo. There was joy and relief on every intelligent face; the debtors seemed to be all indoors.

SILK ARMY CLOTHING.

TRIAL OF NEW MATERIAL FOR UNIFORMS.

The report for the year of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland states that during the war trade has fallen off seriously in certain quarters, but that it was encouraging to find at the close of the year that the industry should be so little removed from normal conditions.

The proposal made recently that tussah silk should be used in place of khaki for soldiers' uniforms is recalled. A khaki cloth composed of tussah silk warp and worsted weft was made, and the War Office approved samples submitted to it. An order was given for the clothing of a battalion of the Yorkshire Regiment with the new cloth, and it was hoped that further orders would be forthcoming. The view was expressed that the material was of ideal quality for use by Colonial troops. It is comparatively little dearer in price than woollen and worsted khaki, and its greater wearing qualities have been vouched for. The consideration of cost, it is understood, stands in the way of its development, and until its capabilities under all conditions have been established it is unlikely that it will take the place of khaki in the favour of the authorities.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 8, 1915.

BULGARIA AND THE WAR.

In the realms of diplomacy the idea had long existed, and recent events have in no wise falsified it, that when a European war broke out, it would have been caused by one of the Balkan States. The chronicler of the future tabulating the events of to-day must needs commence his chronology from that day in June when the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenburg were brutally murdered in Sarajevo; and that chronicler will perforce be compelled to draw upon the doing of those societies in Servia, which encouraged the pan-Slavist ideals in Austrian lands. Thereby hangs the present sordid tale. But the diplomatic prophets, who until recently held so much of our attention, believed firmly that any European war of the future would not only be caused by a Balkan power but that a great deal of the actual fighting would take place in that peninsular, which has for so many decades been a land of unrest. But nevertheless, the fact will remain that, apart from Spain and Italy, nowhere in these times did peace reign so supreme as in the Balkans, for after eight months of war, the Courts of Sofia, Athens and Bukarest are neutral in the eyes of international law. That such is the case is largely due to the obstinacy of Greece. Had M. Venizelos wished he could have brought both his country and that of Tsar Ferdinand into line with the Allies. The Greek Minister, however, obsessed with the exorbitant ideals of pan-Hellenism withheld that rectification of the frontier, which was the Bulgars' due, and gave us instead as the heir of his folly the incident which was reported in our telegrams of yesterday, when Bulgars and Serbs came into conflict on their frontier. It is worth remembering that the Balkan War was caused by a frontier incident, and that in countries where racial feelings run high the least thing can ignite a spark. Of recent times it has been the characteristic of the Government of King Constantine to adopt a well-nigh impossible attitude and one which in so small a power as Greece was apt to take unto itself the character of burlesque. The Bulgars are exasperated at the attitude of Hellas. They see Servia on the road to aggrandisement by the victory of her arms. That Roumania will get Transylvania and Bukovina is evident. Greece got in the last war more than she deserved and is now clamouring for more still. It is Bulgaria who is left out in the cold. The Bulgarian is by temperament a man who does not trust his neighbour. His history has made him such. Least of all he trusts the Greek whom he regards as the cause of all his woes. Since the treaty of Bukarest the Bulgars of Macedonia have fretted against the ethics of Greek rule, of which they do not like the practise any more than the Moslems of Cyprus like the prospect. Yet every *balon d' essai* launched by Sofia has met with a distinct snub from Athens, where the Ministry is obsessed with exaggerated notions of a greater Greece of a kind Europe cannot and will not support. If Bulgaria is driven into arms against us it will not be love of Germany, but Greece who will have driven her there. The Bulgarian nation must expand and all that it asks is to be permitted to do so along racial lines, such as those for which the Allies are fighting. The pre-Balkan war history of Graeco-Bulgar relations does not make pleasant reading; but it must be acknowledged that most of the depredations were on the Greek side and it would seem that the Government of King Constantine is determined to carry on the vendetta to the detriment of the Allies. There has been so much foolish sentiment about Greece of late that it is not difficult to imagine that the bombardment of the Dardanelles is having on Bulgaria an effect contrary to that desired. Whilst we can fully admire the renaissance of Greece, for the sake of the characteristics which she betrayed in the past, we cannot permit any minor Power to behave in such a way as to complicate the issue of our campaign in the Near East. The Bulgarian people have no quarrel will us. They have one with the Greeks and the voice of Britain has constantly been raised in favour of Bulgarian claims. If Greece cannot heed that voice she must be prepared to find that the Allies will not seriously consider her demands.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is, perhaps, the most truculent body in all India in its dealings with the Government of India. It has never recovered from the loss of the favoured position it occupied in the days of the pre-Hardinge Viceroys, when Calcutta was the capital and it had first access to the ear of Government in all the important commercial questions of the day. It was one of the most satisfactory incidental results of the change of capital that it automatically reduced the Bengal Chamber to its proper level alongside of the bodies representing the commerce of other provinces. But it has not yet got used to the position and it still adopts a browbeating, sabre-rattling attitude towards the Government in any grievances that it has to air. We would all like to be spared the inconveniences and handicaps caused to trade by the war, but most of us prefer to bear our trials with patience; and if we have any grievances to ventilate or suggestions to offer as to ways and means by which Government might enable things to go more smoothly, we take action with a due sense of the gravity of the times in which we live and of the imperative necessity for putting in front of everything anything which favours the successful prosecution of the war. We have no doubt that it is possible that the system of impressment of steamers for military purposes might be improved upon, and we have no doubt that the Government and the naval and military authorities will readily give the fullest consideration to any practical suggestions to that end,—Mr. Clark, indeed, has said, as much, so far as it is possible for him to speak on behalf of the Director of the Indian Marine and the Army Transport authorities, who must be the ultimate judges in such a matter. But the Bengal Chamber of Commerce approaches the matter in its usual offensive and aggressive fashion and after a perfunctory expression of its readiness loyally to accept the position which Government may lay down, immediately sets to, in a characteristic truculent tone, to dictate to the Government what it should do. The Hon. Mr. Stewart, the Chairman of the Chamber, thus addressed the Member for Commerce yesterday:—

We would in effect say to the Government of India: "Tell us as far in advance as possible what your requirements are and if you can for what purpose and for what probable duration of time and instruct your impressing officers to keep closely in touch with us; if for State reasons you cannot do this, say so, and we shall at once acquiesce and our members will understand that in engaging upon fresh business they do so entirely at their own risk."

It requires only the most elementary conception of military requirements and exigencies at such a time as the present to know that this is asking the impossible. The shipping trade of India has not suffered to anything like the extent that has been the case at Home, but there has been nothing like the grumbling at Home as has come out of Bengal during the past few months; and it would not have been amiss if the Hon. Mr. Clark had told the Committee of the Bengal Chamber that its petulant tone is out of place. The Member for Commerce, however, with his characteristic patience in dealing with this perpetual fountain of complaints in Calcutta, explained to the Committee what it ought to have known, that it is very difficult for the War Office at Home or the Army Department in India to anticipate requirements, that in practice it is almost impossible to give notice before taking up steamers, and that if long notice were given there would always be the risk that ships after all might not be required, which would be in itself a cause of considerable disturbance to trade. The fact is that, as we have said, the exigencies of military requirements are such that no reasonable person can expect to have a cut-and-dried system working like clockwork, and though Mr. Clark went so far as to offer to recommend to the Army Department the appointment of a commercial adviser, we doubt whether the Army Department will care to be bothered with such an individual,—especially if he comes from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,—or whether he will be able to help them or his friends if they accept the suggestion. Mr. Clark has promised to discuss other grievances with the Army Department, which we hope will have time to listen to them. Our own view is that the Army Department might well be left alone. It has been doing very well and causing a minimum of annoyance to everyone, and the inconveniences caused to trade, considering all things, have not been out of the way. We can imagine the sort of reception the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce would have at the hands of Lord Kitchener and the War Office at Home.

Notes of the Day.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik, who has been appointed Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee for the current year, is the son of the late Rao Saheb Vishvanath Mandlik, a man who rendered great services to Bombay and to the whole country. The late Mr. Mandlik was for a number of years connected with the Bombay Municipality as a Councillor, he was the first Dean of the Bombay University, was for a number of years a member of the Legislative Council and was the first Indian appointed by Government on the Imperial Legislative Council. His services to this city were recognised by the people of Bombay, who presented his marble statue to the Bombay Corporation. Mr. N. V. Mandlik entered the Corporation in 1904. He was elected to the Standing Committee in 1911, and has been since then an active member of that body.

The Proposed Moslem University.

The proposal for a Moslem University at Aligarh seems to have been shelved for an indefinite period. The matter was considered at a meeting of the Association held at Aligarh on Sunday last, under the presidency of Mr. Justice Rafique, of the Allahabad High Court. A number of prominent members of the Association, including Mr. Jinnah, of Bombay; Mr. Justice Hassan Imam, of the Calcutta High Court; Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, of the Madras High Court and Member of the Public Services Commission; the Hon. Mr. Mazurul Haque, and the Hon. Raja of Mahmudabad, all made speeches stating that they were not prepared to accept for the proposed Mahomedan University the same kind and amount of Government control as was proposed in the case of the Hindu University, according to the Bill introduced by the Education Member. The speakers advised that the steps necessary for the introduction of legislation for the Moslem University should be postponed at any rate until it was seen in what shape the Hindu University Bill was finally passed. This suggestion was tacitly accepted by Sunday's meeting, but no resolution was passed. The meeting was a representative one. Committees have been appointed to consider the organisation of the various branches of the University's work.

French Food Supplies.

There has been a good deal of speculation as to the future of French food supplies during the continuance of the war, but, according to official papers which have been published recently, there can be no alarm on this score. The vintage has been extremely good,—the Minister for Agriculture puts the 1914 production for France itself at 61,854,000 hectolitres, an increase of 17 millions over 1913. Algiers produced 10,318,000 hectolitres,—also an increase of 2,877,000. The only people who complain are the growers. The wheat harvest has turned out better than was expected. From the total, 87 million quintals, 7,700,000 had to be deducted as the loss in the occupied areas, leaving 79,300,000, plus 5 million quintals in stock, or 84,300,000, to meet a normal consumption of 94 millions. Between the 31st July, when the import duties were suspended, and the end of December the imports of wheat and flour amounted to 9,471,000 quintals, and 10,616,000 by the end of January. In 1913 the number of oxen in France was 14,607,000; there are now 13,297,000; sheep and lambs have fallen from 16,213,000 to 14,604,000; pigs, etc., from 7,048,000 in 1913 to 6,234,000. An excellent arrangement has been made by which purchases for the needs of individual localities are not carried out by the Government, but by the Chambers of Commerce, to which grants are made for that purpose. Thus the Chamber of Marseilles was granted 10 million francs to buy wheat and bonur abroad and sell them at cost price. Nantes in the same way received 7½ million francs, Brest four, Dunquerque five, and so on.

The German Army in War.

The word "kultur" has constantly been translated, and sometimes by people who should have known better, as "culture." It really means the life of the State,—its industries, development, organiastion and Government. German culture we can and do despise, its "kultur" is one of the wonders of the world. An insight into one branch of German "kultur,"—army organisation, is afforded by a perusal of "The German Army in War" by Hilliard Atteridge (Methuen). The author shows the disposition of the enemy forces before the war, their manner of mobilisation and their field organisation in its various branches. The volume is an useful addition to our slender store of knowledge on this subject for various reasons.

The Drink Problem in Madras.

It would appear from the debate in the Madras Legislative Council at a recent meeting that the Government is afraid, if real local option were granted, that there would be increased manufactures of illicit spirits. They arrive at this extraordinary conclusion by a very curious process of reasoning, as they are of the opinion that if local option were exercised in a proper manner, there would be fewer shops in more populated localities, and the drinkers would have to trudge a long way to find their spirits. The Government argued that the powers of local option should be vested more in the drinking classes than in those of non-drinkers, and in supporting this they quoted the Scottish Temperance Act. But they forgot at the same time that under this Act it is the electors and not the drinking classes, who have the power. If Government are really anxious to diminish the drink evil, the only remedy lies in giving local option in a real sense. Everywhere in Europe the cry is for total abolition. It seems to be only in India that the authorities take up cudgels on behalf of the publicans, the drunkards, and others of the same class. Would not a little more confidence in the educated classes in regard to this drink question solve this difficult problem to the advantage of all?

Village Industries and Co-operation.

Prof. Lathe read a very thoughtful paper on "The Development of Village Industries through Co-operation" at the Belgaum District Co-operative Conference, in which he suggests some methods for improving village industries which have been handed down from father to son for centuries in every caste. India is, essentially, a country where village and cottage industries have prospered and held their own until recent times. The only way that can revive these beautiful crafts and industries is co-operation based on sound lines. The various industries to which the co-operative principle may be applied are divided by Mr. Lathe into the following: Agriculture, handloom weaving, oil-pressing in villages, sugar making, and leather manufactures. The agricultural industry occupies the first place in Indian economic life, and co-operation has already achieved notable results in this direction, although there is great scope for its extended application. The handloom industry, though hard hit by foreign and local mill competition still holds its own, as the demand for coarser kinds of cloth among the poorer people is immense, and the handlooms are admirably suited to supply this want. Handloom weaving is a cottage industry in India. The necessity of supplying cheap raw materials and advances of money, together with the introduction of better kinds of looms is very essential. The oil-pressing industry is still in a primitive stage. Vast quantities of oil-seeds are exported every year to foreign countries and the scope for expansion here is immense. From the recent enquiry held by the Government it was found that there are about 6,300 oil ghanis in the Bombay Presidency alone. At one or two places where the owners of these ghanis have combined, they can export oil to Bombay at a profitable rate, which shows that they are able to compete against the oil mills, if they can organise themselves on proper lines.

Hundredth Number of "Modern Review."

Among the illustrated monthly magazines in India the "Modern Review" undoubtedly occupies the premier position, and the conductors are to be congratulated on the uniform ability and enterprise with which the destinies of this magazine have been guided, during the first few years of storm and stress and financial shoals to which journalism in India is no stranger. The hundredth number of the journal, now before us, reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, the Editor and Proprietor, containing as it does nearly forty illustrations, of which four are in colours. The services which this journal has rendered to the school of Indian national painting and to Indian art generally are invaluable; and it has done yeoman work on behalf of the public. The number for April contains many interesting articles on varied subjects by such well-known writers as Lala Lajpat Rai, Prof. Jardanath Sarkar, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Jayaswal, Mr. Vincent Smith and others. Both from the literary and artistic point of view it is a creditable product of Indian journalistic enterprise, and deserves the great popularity which it enjoys at the hands of discriminating readers.

CONFLICTING FACTORS IN ROUMANIA.

A FATEFUL NATIONAL CRISIS.

It is not an exaggeration to say that the Balkan States, and especially Rumania, may soon be in a position to play a great and even decisive part in the Eastern European campaign, says "The Times." correspondent in the Balkan Peninsula writing from Bukarest. Rumania has already partially mobilized her forces, and though no steps have yet been taken for a general mobilization, the preparatory arrangements have reached a forward stage and all the officers of the reserve have been brought to the colours. No Rumanian can close his eyes to the fact that his country is confronted with a fateful crisis in its history, that the future unity of the race is at stake, and that all may depend on decisions which may have to be taken within the next few weeks.

Rumania was face to face with a somewhat similar situation at the time of the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 when the Tsar Alexander II. demanded free passage for his troops through Moldavia and Wallachia. King Carol—then Prince—rightly decided to throw in his lot with Russia in the cause of freedom. But indignation at Russia's annexation of Bessarabia caused him and the nation to turn to Austria-Hungary and Germany; a military convention with Austria followed; Rumania was promised a large territorial aggrandisement at the expense of Bulgaria and became practically a member of the Triple Alliance.

In view of the obligations he had contracted under this arrangement, King Carol, a German by birth and a Hohenzollern, had worked in concert with Austria and Germany for 37 years. Under this inspiration he had committed the error of refusing to take part in the Balkan Alliance, an error which the most eminent Rumanian statesmen now deplore. Had Rumania taken her natural place by the side of the sister States in the war of liberation the history of the last three years would have been written otherwise; Bulgaria would have spontaneously accorded to her the greater part of the territory which she afterwards took by force; her moderating influence would have prevented the war between the Allies.

At the outbreak of the present war all the Rumanian population of the province of Transylvania was ripe for revolt, but soon all the young men were taken away for service with the Austrian Army, and a general disarmament was carried out by the Hungarian officials. Two months later *felix opportunite mortis*, King Carol passed away. He had rendered great services to Rumania, but her policy of supporting the interests of the Central Powers against those of the Balkan States as a whole was a mistake, and the Treaty of Bukarest, concluded under his auspices, perpetuated the discord in the Peninsula. His successor has taken an early opportunity of stating that he will act in accordance with the will of the nation. This declaration must be noted, for he is a good Rumanian. It may be safely predicted that, notwithstnding the pressure put upon him by his German relatives, and especially by the Kaiser, King Ferdinard, when the moment for action arrives, will be ready to go with his people.

NEW BARONET A PRISONER OF WAR.

Among the many strange circumstances which the war has brought about has been the succession to the Eden baronetcy of young Mr. Timothy Eden while an interned prisoner of war at Baden-Baden. Mr. Eden was, says "Truth," completing his education in Germany when the war broke out. He became the heir through the death in action of his elder brother, and the death of his father, Sir Matthew, the other day conferred the title upon him. As a final fantastic touch to the situation, Sir Timothy's uncle, Mr. Robert Grey, of the Flying Corps, is also interned at Baden-Baden.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

FRENCH ACTIVITY IN MOSELLE.

UNION FORCES OCCUPY WARMBAD.

SERBO-BULGARIAN INCIDENT SETTLED.

The Russian advance over the Carpathians continues along the whole front from the north of Bartfield, the most noticeable progress being in the region to the Rostok Pass. Austrian attempts to arrest the advance by counter-attacks, were repulsed with heavy loss.

In the western theatre appreciable progress was made east of Verdun, where a village was occupied and the summits dominating the river Orne. Trenches were captured at Ailly and the Brule Woods. Prisoners state that six German battalions were destroyed in the recent attacks in Woevre.

The Union forces have achieved an important success by occupying Warmbad in German South-West Africa.

A message to a Rome paper from Salonika says that the Serbo-Bulgarian incident is closed. Bulgaria has promised to give satisfaction and punish the guilty.

"THE KING."

MAY BE DRUNK IN WATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 7.

It is announced that following the precedent of the previous reign, the toast of the King may be drunk in water.

BARONY FOR MR. JUSTICE BUCKLEY.

LONDON, April 6.

Mr. Justice Buckley has retired and received a Barony. He will be succeeded by Mr. Justice Warrington.

Official and personal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the Chief of Kagan and the Chief of Jawhar have arrived in Bombay.

The Maharaja of Kashmir who is now at Lucknow on a visit to Sir James Meston was entertained yesterday at a garden party by the Raja of Chandapur.

We are asked to state that there is no truth in the report that Mr. B. B. Joshi, Bar-at-Law, has decided to retire from the contest for the University seat in the Bombay Imperial Council.

Mr. Alfred Stead writes from Nish:—"It will probably never be known how unready the Serbian Army was and under what adverse conditions it has fought the great fight. It is certain that a country never engaged in war under more unfavourable conditions. The reorganisation of the Army was but half begun when Austria began the war. The Serbian peasants, literally dropping their agricultural implements, mobilised, many without any orders. Few reached their depots, and many fought for months without any proper equipment. Some, for instance, wore straw hats instead of the military cap, and the Austrians came to believe they must be special troops, and dreaded the encounter." This lack of preparation is a reflection on the military authorities. It is inexcusable under the circumstances.

ADVANCE ALONG THE WHOLE FRONT.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN THE CARPATHIANS.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CARPATHIANS.

IMPORTANT SECTOR CAPTURED.

AUSTRIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

PETROGRAD, April 7.

An official statement says:—

"Our advance in the Carpathians was continued on the 4th instant along the whole front from the north of Bartfeld to the Uzsor.

"The most noticeable progress was in the region of the Rostok pass, near which we captured a very important sector of the principal chain, our advance guards crossing to the southern slopes and occupying the villages of Smolnik and Oroszrusska.

"Austrian attempts to arrest our advance by counter-attacks were repulsed with heavy loss The retreating Austrians burned the bridges and provision depots."

ENEMY IN FULL RETREAT.

REPORTS FROM VIENNA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—An Exchange telegram from Rome mentions the receipt of news from Vienna that the Austro-German Army operating in the Carpathians from the Dukla to Eperjes is in full retreat.

The latest Petrograd telegrams indicate that the Russian front runs from some five miles north of the railway terminus at Burtfa or Burtfeld, due east for eighty miles passing through Cisna, another railway terminus, where the Russians have just captured a number of locomotives and a quantity of rolling stock. Eperjes is on the railway almost due south of Bartfeld. The line from Eperjes to the point due south of the Dukla Pass, would cover a front of twenty miles. Any Austrian retreat in this region must indicate the success of the piercing operations to which Russia has lately devoted her principal effort.

A LAST STAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 7.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

All telegrams agree concerning the determination with which Austria is defending the Carpathians. Some suggest that the way she is using her reserves indicates that this is in the nature of a last stand. Simultaneously the Austrian papers are being allowed to refer to the army's difficult position and the overwhelming numbers of Russians as if preparing the public for bad news. German as well as Austrian reinforcements are reported to have been sent to the Uszok region where the Russians are breaking through.

PENSIONS FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS.

IMPROVED SCALE.

The increased pensions granted to British troops since the commencement of the war have their counterpart in a revision of the scale affecting the Indian troops who are fighting in the different theatres of war. The changes have been made with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, and they are to have retrospective effect from the date of the outbreak of war—August 5.

The allowances to disabled men ranged under the old rules from a minimum of 3s. 3d. to a maximum of £1 5s. 4d. per month. Under the new scale they start at 6s. 8d and go up to £1 9s. 4d. There have been corresponding improvements in the rates for Indian officers, which for those of the higher rank are £2 13s. 4d. for wound pension and £2 for injury pension, while those for the second class of officers are £1 6s. 8d. and £1. These officers' pensions are admissible in the case of those retired from the Service, in addition to any ordinary or invalid pension earned, and additions will be made of £1 for Class 1 and 13s. 4d. for Class 2 when an officer is not entitled to such pension. They are also eligible for special gratuities.

The scale of wound and injury pensions for members of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department and other non-combatants is correspondingly raised. The rates of family pensions and graturties to the recognized heirs of Indian officers, soldiers, and non-combatant Army employees have also been raised. They range from £1 6s. 8d. to £3 6s. 8d. in the case of commissioned officers, and from 5s. to 10s. 8d. in the case of non-commissioned officers and men, and in that of sub-assistant surgeons from 16s. to £1.

RUSSIAN CAPTURES IN THE PASSES.

OVER 33,000 MEN.

AUSTRIANS' "LITTLE RETREAT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, April 6.

It is officially announced that between March 20th and April 3rd the Russians captured in the Carpathians between Baligrod and Uszok, 389 officers, 33,155 men, seventeen guns and 101 machine-guns.

Austrian communiqués have been trumpeting successes, obviously with the intention of preventing popular disorders, but a communiqué on the 3rd instant admitted that the Austrians had been compelled to retreat a little.

This "little retreat" really amounts to sixteen miles and comprises the whole region between Mesolaborcz and Uszok.

There have been two brilliant Russian successes in the past week north-east of Czernowitz. In the second, on the 4th instant a Russian cavalry brigade, supported by infantry, stormed a strong Austrian position and destroyed two Honved battalions. After a desperate bayonet fight the Russians captured a thousand prisoners.

BOOTY FROM PRZEMYSL.

PETROGRAD, April 7.

An official statement says:—

All prisoners removed from Przemysl, nine generals, 2,307 officers and 113,890 men, have been sent into the interior of Russia.. 6,800 sick and wounded who could not be removed have been kept in field-hospitals where they are attended by 229 captured members of the Austrian medical corps.

The computation of the booty is unfinished. Hitherto over nine-hundred guns have been counted and many serviceable depots of munitions have been discovered daily. The Austrians threw many guns and rifles into the river San. These we are recovering.

THE KEY TO HUNGARY.

RUSSIANS PRESSING HARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 7.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 5th:—

From the western front nothing important is reported.

The chief interest at present still lies in the battle in the Carpathians, in the central portion of which the Russian official communiqué announces a great success, having on the 1st April taken 100 officers and over 7,000 prisoners and ten machine guns and the 2nd April captured 2,100 soldiers, three guns and three machine guns.

The actual position in the Carpathians is, that at one point the Russians are across divided and by the Dukla Pass are drawing near the little health resort, Bartfield. The pass is easy but not traversed by railway.

The Russians are also pressing hard upon the Lupkow Pass and the railway which crosses it and moving against the next pass, the Uzok, where they are meeting determined resistance.

The Austrians are still in possession of Bukovina, but their raid into Russian territory towards Chotyn has ended in disaster.

There is some time yet before the Russians can finally win the Carpathians, but once established there, they can strike at Hungary.

The Germans are reinforcing the Austrians, to some extent, limited by the fact that they cannot now withdraw troops from the western front on account of the Franco-British activity, and in Poland and on the east Prussian front Russians are keeping the Germans busy and report that the fighting is developing greatly in Russian favour.

SERBO-BULGARIAN INCIDENT CLOSED.

ROME, April 6.

A message to the "Tribuna" from Salonika says that the Serbo-Bulgarian incident is closed. Bulgaria has promised to give satisfaction and punish the guilty.

APPRECIABLE FRENCH PROGRESS.

RECENT ATTACKS IN WOEVRE.

SIX GERMAN BATTALIONS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, April 7.

The evening communiqué says:—

"A rainy day was marked by appreciable progress east of Verdun, where we occupied the village of Gussainville and the summits dominating the river Orne.

"We progressed further south in the direction of Maizeray and captured more trenches at Ailly and the Brule woods.

"Prisoners state that six German battalions were successively destroyed in the course of our recent attacks in Woevre.

"We captured a peak south-east of Hartmanns-Villar and advanced beyond it, taking prisoners."

FIGHTING NEAR VANQUOIS

FOOTHOLD GAINED IN ENEMY'S WORKS.

PARIS, April 6.

The afternoon communiqué says, South-West of Vauquois we gained a foothold in the enemy's works.

Our success in Ally Wood resulted in the taking of prisoners and war material.

We progressed in Bois de Brule.

ACTIVITY IN FRENCH FORCES.

A GERMAN ADMISSION.

AMSTERDAM, April 6.

A Berlin communiqué emphasises that since yesterday the French have been particularly active in the Moselle country, attacking with strong forces and numerous artillery eastward and northward of Verdun, also around St. Mihiel, Apremont, Flirey and Pont-A-Mousson.

The communiqué admits that enemy has penetrated a portion of the German trenches on the heights of the Meuse and that fierce fighting is continuing.

The communiqué concludes, "In spite of severe losses it must be supposed that the French, in view of the recent distribution of forces, will continue their attacks."

FIELD-MARSH FRENCH'S BULLETIN.

SUPERIORITY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

LONDON, April 6.

Field Marshal French's bulletin says everything is still quiet, and the weather has limited the activities of our airmen.

We successfully exploded a mine in the region of La Bassee. German artillery heavily bombarded our front in this region.

Superiority of our snipers on our left front secured immunity for our working parties.

Our troops continue to show marked individual superiority which has a cumulative effect of great military value.

GERMAN LOSSES IN OFFICERS.

A HUGE DEATH ROLL.

LONDON, April 6.

A French official Note states that the German casualty lists, up to March 15th, show that losses in officers amount to 9,925 killed and 21,351 wounded and missing, out of a total peace strength of 52,805. The casualties include one hundred generals.

GERMAN SUBMARINES' MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 6.

The Dutch newspaper Telegraaf has announced that two German submarines have passed through the Scheldt en route for the North Sea.

SIX-MONTHS TREASURY BILLS.

LONDON, April 6.

Applications for fifteen millions six-months treasury bills totalled £34,430,000. Tenders at £98-7-9 were allotted to the extent of about one per cent. The average rate was £3-2-1.

FIGHTING IN GERMAN S.-W. AFRICA.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS.

UNION FORCES OCCUPY WARMBAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CAPE TOWN, April 6.

The Union forces have achieved an important success by occupying, without opposition, Warmbad, in German South-West Africa.

"WIRING."

RISKS IN THE FIRING ZONE.

In days of peace, like every other citizen, I have often "wired," but the verb has a new significance now. No longer does it mean the compression into twelve words of a message that Aunt Jane has arrived safely but that the key of her trunk has been left on the parlour mantelpiece.

"Wiring," as we understand the term at the front, writes an "Officer at the Front" in the "Manchester Guardian," is really a sport—almost the only one we are allowed. It is quite as interesting as golf, and not nearly so expensive. All one needs are a few rolls of barbed wire and some posts; and these are supplied free by the War Office. A dark night is also to be desired, but is not always obtainable. After the war I should like to meet the man who first twisted barbs on wire. I shall have great pleasure in telling him what I think of his misdirected energy. Meantime I can only say that his invention has added a zest to life in the trenches.

The game is usually begun by the commanding officer remarking to the major that "We'd better have some more wire out in front." The major passes on this hint to one of his captains, who in turn whispers gently but firmly to the subaltern of No. 15 Platoon that any quantity of wire and posts will be at his disposal by midnight.

At midnight, accordingly, word is passed along the line of sentries that a working party is going out in front of their sections, and in a few minutes six muffled figures creep over the parapet of the trench. Half-an-hour is spent carrying forward the materials for the night's task—posts, large and small, a pick, and coils of wire slung on their sticks; lastly a heavy wooden mallet and some sand-bags to deaden the sound of the blows. Silently, and as accurately as it can be done in the dark, the distances are paced out and the stakes laid down just where they are to be driven in. Then the ground is broken at each place with the pick, and the real fun begins—hammering in the posts. In spite of sandbags and every other precaution, a certain amount of noise is unavoidable. All at once the night has become dreadfully still; even the distant rifle-fire has died down; and, of course, the moon comes out from behind the clouds. Poor old moon, how we abuse you at these times!

Dump! dump! dump! Slowly the post sinks into the ground. Dump! dump! dump! till the officer says "That one'll do." So the work goes on. All the while we have two men listening and watching a few yards away. One post after another is fixed, and still the enemy shows no sign of having heard us. Then "Phizz!" a star-rocket rises from their trenches, lighting up all the ground between them and us. Promptly we drop flat, and are thankful for our dark background. "Phizz!" another rocket bursts, and lands quite near us. Then a machine-gun starts "pa-pa-pa-pa-pap." But evidently we haven't been spotted, for the five rounds are far wide of us. For a few minutes we lie quite still; then, as nothing more happens, we go on with the wiring, leaving the completion of the post-driving till the next night.

Now, the one and only good point about the actual wiring operations is its comparative noiseless. If anyone doubts me, let him try to draw a yard of barbed wire off the first roll he sees at his ironmonger's, and then picture what the job is like when carried out in the dark. Either the barbs stick together, or three rounds of wire spring off the coil simultaneously and wind themselves round one's body like a boa-constrictor. Yet, strange as it may appear, there is a certain amount of pleasure in "wiring." The prevailing feeling seems to be, "This should give the Allemands something to think about." Hands are cut and clothes are torn, but nobody seems to mind.

A good night's work done, we creep back to our trench, and send along the message, "Working party in." Just before we drop behind the parapet we listen for a moment. Faintly across the fields from the enemy's trenches comes a sound we recognise: "Dump! dump! dump!" The beggars are at the same game as ourselves!

PUZZLED BERLIN.

STRICKEN WITH STRANGE DISEASE.

"A CITY OF IRON CROSSES AND CROSS FACES."

Writing from Rotterdam, Mr. James Dunn gives the following sketch of the inner life of Berliners, which appeared in the Continental edition of "Daily Mail" on March 15:—

My Dutch friend threw himself into a chair and loudly demanded "Whisky soda," at the same time snapping his fingers in a manner peculiar to himself in moments of intense irritation.

"What's the matter; more Berlin bankruptcies?" I asked. He had just returned from Berlin, and of late these visits across the frontier have neither been pleasant nor profitable.

"Business is bad enough," he exclaimed; "but it's not so much that as the trials of the journey. You don't know what it means to travel in a frontier train to-day. One half the journey the Germans are dominating everybody and everything in the compartment, and for the other half Dutchmen and Americans are speaking their minds freely on Germany and all things German. For the first time in my life I am beginning to regret that I learned any other language than my own."

He gulped his whisky soda, and I nodded sympathetically. "There were six of us in the carriage," he went on, "three Germans, two Dutchmen and an American. We weren't a quarter of an hour out of Berlin before the Germans were declaring that Holland was an English colony and that America was selling her soul for dollars. We had to suffer a good deal in silence, for a foreigner travelling in Germany must keep a silent tongue or he will find himself marooned at some station charged with spying. The officials love to detain a man out of pure malice and because it shows zeal. Better let a German shout his head off than cross him in his own country. I believe the whole nation is going mad; I've seen things this week that I would not have believed possible a year ago. I have seen hard-headed business men behaving like hysterical children, and children imitating the excesses of their elders."

MAD WITH HATE.

"But," said I, "I am told Berlin is normal; that beyond a shortage in bread and potatoes the people are uninfluenced by the war."

"The man who told you that doesn't know Berlin and he doesn't know the German people. The Berliners are like people stricken with some strange disease. It is not war fever; it is not the pain of loss, it is more the dementia of a people knocked off their balance by force they can neither understand nor resist. What do you think of two stout, elderly business men raising their glasses, looking like owls, and instead of a cheery 'Prosit' one solemnly chants 'God punish England!' and the other gravely responds; 'God punish her!' Well, that goes on all day. It is the first salutation of the morning and the last word of the night. I tell you the German people are mad, mad with hate. They think the whole world is against them and that every foreigner is an enemy. That is why the Germans in our compartment were so bitter."

"But I understand you got your own back when you crossed the frontier."

The Dutchman smiled. "The American did it himself. He was a thin, rather sad-looking man, that American, and he spoke slowly, choosing his words carefully, as an expert smoker chooses a cigar. He scarcely said a word before we reached Bentheim, but after Bentheim he didn't stop talking. He used words which the Germans could not understand, but they could feel. He told the Germans they were liars in business, knaves in diplomacy, bullies in victory, cowards in defeat. He declared that the world would not trust Germany because no German would trust another German. He said Germans were slaves of the sword, that they knew as much about freedom as lunatics at exercise, that they were goose-stepping to the devil, and that before the year was out they would be crying like well-whipped children. The three Germans knew just enough English to follow his insults and not enough to give him retorts; and what they could not understand we Dutchmen readily translated."

NO SPIRIT ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

"And the Germans?"

"Oh, the Germans had no fight in them once across the frontier! All the Germans who come to Holland complain that the German who has lived here for more than ten years has lost his love for the Fatherland; he will not subscribe to the war loan nor even to the Red Cross, and that his hatred of England is a milk-and-water sort of disapproval. No, if you want the real thing you must go to Berlin. It is a city of Iron Crosses and cross faces."

"Is the intense hatred of England prompted by a knowledge that the German cause is lost?"

The Dutchman shook his head thoughtfully. "No, that's the curious part of it. The Berliners do not beat the drum so loudly as they did in the first months of the war, but they have not lost faith in the Kaiser nor confidence in his Army and Navy. You cannot find a German who will admit the possibility of defeat I have said that they act like children, and that is true; but it is also true that they are animated by an intense patriotism and a singleness of purpose that make sacrifice not only a duty but a joy. Even the children realise the gravity and responsibility of the great war. Schoolboys bring their bread cards to the class-room, comparing the indulgence of their appetites, and a severe licking awaits the boy whose greed is estimated to have been beyond his patriotism."

IMPROVEMENT TRUST CASE.

ASSISTANT LAND MANAGER'S BRIBES.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED OF DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered his judgment in the case in which Mr. D. J. Samson, an assistant land manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust, charged Passu Mulji, a grain merchant, with defamation.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, with Mr V. F. Vicaji, appeared for the complainant while Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, with Mr. Pandia, solicitor, defended the accused.

The Magistrate, in giving his decision, said that the accused was charged with having on or about 29th December, 1913, abetted the offence of defamation by instructing his solicitors, Messrs. Pandia and Co. to write a letter to the Chairman and Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, in which it was alleged, *inter alia*, that the complainant who was an assistant land manager in the Trust, had called upon the accused Passu Mulji to come to a private arrangement upon which a notice served on Passu to quit the Trust's premises would be withdrawn and the rent would not be increased. The letter which was identical covered two other letters addressed by Pandia and Co., on the same day to the Chairman and Trustees of the Improvement Trust, on behalf of two other clients, namely, Kanji Monsi and Khimji Poonja. The allegation that the accused instructed Pandia and Co., to write the letter was not denied. In fact the accused admited having done so, in his written statement. The defence was that the statements complained of were true, and that it was for the public good that they were published. It was also contended for the defence that the accused was entitled to be acquitted because there was nothing to show that the statements lowered the character of the complainant in the estimation of others. The evidence showed that at the time the imputations were made the complainant was regarded by his superiors and by people with whom he came in contact as a whole-hearted, zealous and efficient servant of the Trust. He had been in the service of the Trust since 1898. His interest in the Provident Fund amounted to Rs. 13,000. He had risen to a post of responsibility and his prospects were bright. He was also an office-bearer both in the Synagogue and in a school belonging to his community. In addition to the testimony of Mr. Framji, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Orr, and Mr. Bharucha, a number of other witnesses who met him in connection with the cases of the Tribunal had deposed to his zeal and to the fact that they regarded him as an honest person. It was also in evidence that when Mr. Orr visited the pulse merchants on the 14th August, 1913, they spoke to Mr. Orr in a jovial way about the complainant as a shrewd man, as a Marwari, as a man who knew all about their trade, and as the cause of their having to pay higher rents. No doubt, the value and amount of spontaneity to be attributed to the expressions used about the complainant by certain of the witnesses who came in contact with him in valuation cases before the Tribunal was largely diminished by the admissions made with regard to the proof. (Ex. 22). This document was a proof of evidence supplied not to the complainant by a witness but vice versa. There was also a great force, the Magistrate thought, in Mr. Godinho's contention that the witnesses could hardly be expected to mention that the complainant undervalued properties in cases before the Tribunal and that if it were established that the complainant was straightforward in matters which came under the keen scrutiny of a Court it did not follow that he would be equally careful in matters connected with the reletting of plots and enhancement of rents. The evidence nevertheless showed that at the time the imputations were made the complainant was held in esteem as a capable, zealous and honest member of the Trust. The letter was placed before the Trustees and Mr. Orr said that the Trustees passed a resolution to the effect that Mr. Samson should be required to clear his character by bringing a charge of defamation against the accused. In this connection Mr. Godinho contended that the accused was entitled to be acquitted because it was not proved that the statements in the letter had lowered the complainant's character in the estimation of others. Mr. Godinho, no doubt, relied on Mr. Orr's statement: "It did not affect him in my estimation, because I did not believe it," and the statement to the same effect by Mr. Bharucha, both in his evidence and in his report to the Chairman of the City Trust. The Magistrate said he was of opinion, however, that the action taken by the Trustees showed that they attached importance to the letter and considered that the complainant should endeavour to "clear" his character, even at the possible cost to the Trust of Rs. 1,000, should he succeed in doing so. The Magistrate was therefore of opinion that this point should be decided against Mr. Godinho as a question of fact.

MASS OF EVIDENCE.

With a view to prove that the statements were true the defence had called Kanji Monsi, Karamsey Gunpat and Narayen Jivan, and had also put in a mass of evidence to show that the complainant habitually took bribes in 1913 in connection with the "wadas" let out by the Improvement Trust and that the bribe demanded in a number of cases was at the rate of Rs. 10 per "katti." In support of this part of the case several witnesses were called and in support of their oral testimony books of account had been produced containing an immense variety of entries relating to the alleged bribes. In addition to this evidence a mass of evidence had been brought on the record to show the sums which were paid into the account kept in the joint names of the complainant and his brother during the period in which the alleged bribes were paid and to show the nature of that account prior to and after that period. With reference to the first part of this evidence Mr. Godinho contended that he had established that between 28th January, 1913 and 14th February 1914 eight bribes, aggregating Rs. 570, were paid to the complainant. In considering the evidence as a whole, the Magistrate further said certain facts were noticeable. In the first place it was to be noticed that the date from which the evidence of bribery commenced roughly coincided with the date when the complainant after spending three months on leave took up new and important duties in connection with the collection of rents and re-letting of plots for the Improvement Trust. The first bribe of which evidence was adduced was alleged to have been paid on the 28th January, 1913. The complainant had gone on leave on the 6th October, 1912 and returned on 3rd January 1913 and he stated in his evidence that the next important change was in June 1913 when he was deputed by the Land Manager to look after the re-letting of plots and the flat land. The dates thus roughly coincided.

NO EVIDENCE OF ANIMOSITY.

The next point was that if the case for the prosecution was true that there had been an amount of perjury, forgery and fabrication of documents in this case, which was simply stupendous, not only was the evidence relating to the interview at the premises of Kanji Monsi fabricated but the same remark applied to the evidence of the "dalwalas" and the majority of the entries put in. It was suggested by the prosecution that books had been fabricated, pages substituted and entries altered. The third point was that the motive alleged for the supposed perjury, forgery and fabrication appeared to be very inadequate. There was no evidence of any animosity against the complainant in his personal capacity, nor was it suggested that defence witnesses had been induced by ties of blood and relationship to save the accused at all costs. The only motive suggested was that the complainant was unpopular because he had been instrumental in raising the rents somewhat and had not given such long leases as they wanted. The evidence of Mr. Orr showed no doubt that the complainant was regarded by pulse merchants as a "shrewd man," as a Marwari who knew all about their trade and who was the cause of their having to pay higher rents. But Mr. Orr himself stated that they spoke in a jovial good temper about him, and the prosecution evidence seemed to the Magistrate to come far short of establishing an adequate motive for their embarking on a career of wholesale forgery and perjury against an innocent man whose fault was that he drove good bargains for the Improvement Trust. In the next place the evidence did not, in the Magistrate's opinion, indicate that the "dal" merchants had conspired to bring a false charge against the complainant.

The Magistrate then dealt with the evidence of the different "dalwalas" and proceeded to say that so far as Mr. Kayani was concerned that witness had been shown to have interested himself in the case of the pulse merchants and to have interviewed Mr. Wacha and others on their behalf. But the Magistrate was quite unable to believe and it was not suggested that he had deliberately tutored them and taught them how to fabricate books. The Magistrate thought it would take a much abler man than Mr. Kayani to show them how to fabricate such a variety of entries and in such a way as to stand the test of the searching examination to which the defence evidence had been subjected by Mr. Payne in this case.

TAKING OF BRIBES PROVED.

In conclusion, the Magistrate said he was of opinion after taking all circumstances into consideration that the defence had established that it was for the public good that the imputations complained of in the letter were published and that the statements were true, except in so far as it was alleged in the letter that the complainant said that if the accused came to an understanding with him the rent would not be enhanced. The evidence showed, in his opinion that the complainant throughout the period referred to in 1913, endeavoured to get enhanced rents for the Improvement Trust, while he at the same time secured payments from time to time in the way of bribes for himself. The defence had in his opinion succeeded in establishing facts which would have justified much stronger language than that contained in the letter. He was of opinion that taking all the circumstances into consideration the accused was entitled to be acquitted of the offence with which he was charged. The accused was acquitted.

TERRITORIAL TROOPS IN INDIA.

In the House of Commons on March 3, Mr. Shirley Benn asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if the arrangements for feeding the Territorial battalions in India were now proving satisfactory; and, if they were not, if the Government intended taking any steps to improve the commissariat arrangements.

Mr. Charles Roberts: In accordance with the answer given to a similar question by Mr. Rupert Gwynne on February 18, the Secretary of State has asked the Government of India for a report on the subject.

Sir J. D. Rees:— May I ask if it is impossible to make arrangements for the satisfactory feeding of the troops in a country where the beef is bad and the mutton is miserable?

Mr. Roberts: I have not received any statement which would lead me to believe that anything is really wrong with the feeding arrangements. The Secretary of State has agreed to make an enquiry. I must not be understood as agreeing with the statement of the hon. member.

Mr. Shirley Benn: May I ask the hon. Gentleman if questions on the subject are being asked by cable and by letter?

Mr. Roberts: I think they have been by letter.

Mr. John Jardine: May I ask when the result of the enquiry is expected?

Mr. Roberts: As soon as possible.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

THE LATE MR. W. C. ANDERSON, CHIEF AUDITOR OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

We regret to announce the death, which took place early yesterday morning, of Mr. W. C. Anderson, Chief Auditor and Accountant of the G. I. P. Railway. Mr. Anderson had been suffering from a severe attack of dysentry for the last few days. Heart trouble subsequently intervened and he expired at 4 a.m. yesterday at the St. George's Hospital to which he had been taken from the Byculla Club where he had been residing.

The late Mr. Anderson came out to India more than 30 years ago and joined the staff of the Indian Midland Railway of which he rose to be chief auditor, and on the amalgamation of that and the G. I. P. Railway in 1900 he became the chief auditor of the entire system. The deceased was held in high esteem by his brother officials and he was invariably kind and courteous to his subordinates.

The deceased gentleman leaves behind him a large family. One of his sons is employed in the G. I. P. Railway as assistant Loco. Superintendent, while another is an employe of the National Bank of India. Mrs. Anderson is in England and much sympathy will be extended to her in her sad bereavement. Mr. Anderson was a leading Freemason.

His funeral, which took place yesterday at Sewree, was very largely attended. Among those present were Major H. Hepper, Agent G. I. P. Railway, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. F. L. Muir, Deputy Agent, Mr. H. R. Greaves, Mr. J. P. Haig Brown; Mr. Bonner, Loco. Superintendent, Mr. W. M. Laidlaw, acting General Traffic Manager, Mr. G. R. Webb, General Store Keeper, Mr. C. A. Hawes, Deputy Auditor and Accountant, Mr. Mackison, Deputy Accountant, and many others.

The administrative offices of the Railway were closed yesterday as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

POLITICAL CRIME IN BENGAL.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S SPEECH IN COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council the Resolution urging the appointment of a City Civil Court for Calcutta was discussed and adopted, 13 voting for and 10 against, the official members not taking any part in it.

In closing the budget discussion the Governor in the course of a lengthy speech said that there had been great trials not so acute as in other parts of the world but still they had great trials. There were the dislocation of trade, difficulty of obtaining commodities, absence of other commodities on which people depended for their livelihood—these things might early have led to movements which ought to have been regrettable. He knew how in their different ways the members of the Council had tried to keep public opinion still, contradicted false rumours and stopped alarm and some of them sympathetically guided the thoughts of their co-religionists. He thanked them for all this but he wanted more. He confidently asked them to go on helping Government as completely as they could. There was a certain class of crime which was associated with Bengal in the minds of people all over the world and that was political crime committed by a certain class of persons who were actuated by certain motives. Many of them had been reluctant to deal with such crime but it did exist. It was the duty of Government to put a stop to that sort of crime and remove any cause which might bring it about. That was the duty of Government now and might be considered to be the duty of Government for a very long time. It was a duty they could not complete in a day. It was the duty of Government to take precautions against any danger which might affect the central administration. After referring to the Defence of the Realm Act and the reasons for its introduction in the Imperial Council his Excellency said that his colleagues and he believed that Sir Reginald Croddock had good grounds for what he said. It would be their duty to consider how the provisions of that Act were to be enforced in Bengal. In conclusion, his Excellency referred to the police and said that to Government, more than any body else it was an advantage that there should be confidence between the police and the public. He knew there were Europeans and Indians who by no means thought the police perfect but recognised the bravery and devotion which had been shown by individual police officers. Some police officers had taken their lives in their hands and done their duty without shrinking from consequences which they knew would follow. These men had given lie to the accusation that the Bengali was always a coward.

The Council then adjourned.

POONA MUNICIPAL SCANDAL.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED OF PERJURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 7.

Mr. Gordon, Assistant Collector, to-day gave judgment in the perjury case which arose out of the Poona municipal bye-election case decided yesterday.

In this case there were three accused who were charged with perjuring themselves before the District Judge of Poona where they deposed on oath that a woman, named Bhayabhai, who had been dead nine years, made her thumb impression in their presence on a proxy which had been used in favour of Bhikubhai Mulchand, a pearl merchant, who was yesterday sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 400.

The three accused were acquitted of the charges against them though the Magistrate held that if the prosecution had proved that the thumb impression appearing on the deceased woman's proxy was made by a man, Panardhan Somnath, the charge might have been brought home to the accused.

LADY IDA SITWELL.

FOUND GUILTY OF FRAUD.

The trial at the Old Bailey, London, of Lady Ida Sitwell, Julian Field and David Herbert for conspiring to cheat and defraud Miss Frances Bennett Dobbs, an elderly property owner, on bills of exchange to the extent of £6,000, ended on March 13th.

Lady Ida Sitwell was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division.

Field was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Herbert was found not guilty and discharged.

There was a large attendance of women at the Old Bailey to witness the closing scenes.

Sir George Sitwell gave evidence yesterday. He said that on a previous occasion Lord Londesborough generously offered to pay Lady Ida's debts, but on that occasion the witness paid them. He had no doubt that Lady Ida entertained the belief that Lord Londesborough would do so this time.

Replying to Mr. Muir for the prosecution, the witness said that he had not done anything towards paying the moneys due under these bills.

Before passing sentence Mr. Justice Darling asked the prison doctor to examine Lady Ida as to her state of health. The doctor reported that there was no evidence of organic disease, and that her general health seemed fair, but that she appeared rather neurotic.

The judge, passing sentence of three months in the second division, said that Lady Ida had been convicted, he thought, upon perfectly satisfactory evidence. It was cruel and heartless treatment of Miss Dobbs, and only an accident that she did not have to pay nearly 5,000 out of her money. He desired to say that had he known before what he knew now he would have endeavoured to get the case transferred to another judge. He knew nothing, save that she was the wife of Sir George Sitwell, and it only came out during the case who she was.

He believed that Lady Ida was greatly influenced by Field, who had been already convicted. He believed that the letters she wrote were dictated and drafted by him; but for all that she must have known that she was doing a dishonest thing. It was with the deepest regret that he passed sentence of three months in the second division on each count, the sentences to run concurrently.

Lady Ida was quickly removed from the court.

In sentencing Field the judge said he was sure that he was a man who designedly adopted a fraudulent means of getting a living.

IMPRESSMENT OF STEAMERS.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

THE COMMERCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 7.

The Hon. Mr. Clark met the members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

The Hon. Mr. Stewart presiding, dealt with the questions affecting the impressment of steamers and wheat operations. Regarding the composition of the Railway Board he urged the infusion of business element and not limited necessarily to railwaymen and civilians. Respecting steamer impressment, he said, if the Government declares that it must have any or every steamer on and the present system of impressment cannot be changed, we shall accept the position at once loyally and without demur, but the Government has made no such declaration and we trust it will not require to do so and it is our duty in the interests of the trade as a whole and therefore of India as a whole, to point out that the present system of impressing steamers has not worked at all satisfactorily and that we believe it might be improved upon, if we are taken into the confidence of the Government and consulted, as leading business men at home are being consulted with marked success in many important matters. I do not propose to go into details, for these we have already taken up in the correspondence with the Government, but it might be found unnecessary to impress the steamers whose export cargo is already alongside of the consecutive vessels of the same line, loading jute for Dundee. The impressment of liners upon whose regular sailings the whole trade of India's export and import mainly depend has undoubtedly forced up outside freights. We would in effect say to the Government of India: "Tell us as far in advance as possible what your requirements are and if you can for what purpose and for what probable duration of time and instruct your impressing officers to keep closely in touch with us; if for State reasons you cannot do this, say so, and we shall at once acquiesce and our members will understand that in engaging upon fresh business they do so entirely at their own risk."

HON. MR. CLARK'S REPLY.

In reply, the Hon. Mr. Clark said, "The first question which has been raised is that of the impressment of steamers. The two main points to which your President has called attention under this head are first that little or no notice is given before the steamer is impressed and secondly, the method of selection of steamers to be taken up in each case. As to the first point we have pressed upon the Army Department the desirability of giving notice whenever they can and I can safely say that they fully appreciate the importance of so doing. It is very difficult either for the War Office at Home or for the Army Department here to anticipate the requirements and in practice it has proved almost impossible to give notice before taking up the steamers. There is another aspect of the case which is not unimportant. If the Government gave a long notice there would always be the risk that ships after all might not be required and this would in itself cause very considerable disturbance to the trade. I know the committee recognize that anything, which favours successful prosecution of the war, must come first and I hope they will accept the assurance that subject to this necessity, the desirability of giving notice is fully borne in mind by the authorities concerned. The second main point to which reference has been made is the method by which steamers to be taken up are selected. I understand that it is held in commercial circles that sometimes steamers are impressed without regard to the amount of inconvenience. I have discussed this question with Captain Hewett, who is as desirous as yourselves to avoid causing unnecessary difficulties. The primary factor in the selection of ships is, of course, their suitability. I understand, however, that Captain Hewett allows other considerations to weigh in special cases and I think the committee will admit that the Indian Marine do not always insist on impressing a particular ship where a good case to the contrary can be shown. I had opportunity of discussing at Delhi with your late President, Mr. Monteath, and have had under consideration since, whether any form of advisory board or some arrangement of the kind could be devised to assist the Indian Marine officers in the selection of vessels. Possibly the advisory board might prove rather a cumbrous form of machinery but the same objection would not apply if a single commercial adviser were appointed whom the Indian Marine officer would be required to consult in each case of impressment. If such an arrangement as this would, in the opinion of the Committee, be of use, I should be very glad to recommend it to the Army Department. I understand that Captain Hewett here sees no objection. Whether the burden of impressment is being equally distributed between the various Indian ports is a question to which I cannot give any answer just now. It has been brought to my notice and I propose to discuss it with the central authority in Bombay, to which place I am going in a few days. The main selection of ports in which ships are to be impressed is made by the Director of Indian Marine in Bombay. The next question is as to the use of the Government prizes. It is suggested that the Government make a mistake in freights while taking up ships from liners. Of course, there again the main question must be the suitability of the ship which is being utilised. Most of the ships that have been taken lately from the liners are for carrying horses. I understand though there is difference of opinion, the enemy ships are suitable for carrying horses; this is a question which I shall be glad to take up both with the Director of Indian Marine and Army Department. Lastly, there is the question whether India is not doing rather more than her fair share, or whether colonies are doing their fair share. I understand there is shortage of freight in Australia which has lead to some of our ships being taken there. That again is a question which I shall be very glad to discuss with the Army Department."

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

American Sympathy.

The "Statesman":—Anyone who would remain unmoved by this abominable crime sinking of Falaba would proclaim himself to share the callousness of the German officers who took their vessel round the sinking ship in order that they might enjoy the agonies of the drowning crew and passengers. It may be doubted whether savagery so inhuman and revolting can be found in any historical record except the darkest pages of Gibbon's narrative of the corruption of the Roman Empire. The denunciations of this new phase of German barbarism by the American Press are vigorous, and they unquestionably reflect the feelings of the great majority of the American people. The American heart is sound. From the day when the German hordes invaded and devasted Belgium the bulk of American opinion has recoiled from the insidious Teutonising wiles to which the United States has been subjected. Nowhere probably has more practical sympathy for the Belgian people been shown than in America.

Nationalism and Patriotism.

The Punjabee:—No true Hindu, whether in the Punjab or elsewhere, believes that it is enough for him to be a Hindu and to realise his oneness with other Hindus. The Hindu, indeed, has been the first to realise that he is not merely a Hindu but an Indian and he will be the last to forget it. But why should he forget that he is also a Hindu bound by close and indissoluble social, religious, ethnic and culturalties with other Hindus, no matter where they may live? Is it good either for himself or for the growing Indian nation that he should forget this central fact? The nation, as we understand it to-day, is not a barren identity, but a unity in difference. The Indian nation, in particular, represents and must represent a political unity among communities, each of which has played and will continue to play a great part in the world's history and in the history of civilisation and which cannot, will not and ought not to cease to be proud of itself and of its past. To forget this and seek to build the nation of the future on the assumption that the races and communities do not exist, only the individuals do, is to build on sand.

The Real Remedy.

"The Bengalee":—The real remedy lies, therefore, not in the avoidance of "adverse criticism" of Government, in the Press, but in the cultivation of the spirit of reasonable reconciliation between the duties of the Government and the aspirations of the governed. The Government must be scrupulously respectful to public opinion, and even where it may not be possible to accept it, they must seek to reconcile it to the imperious necessity which compels its rejection. The spirit of friendliness and respect for public opinion must be cultivated by those who may in the interest of the public good, have even occasionally to go against it. The tragedy of the Indian situation is that the Indian Bureaucracy rarely or never think it necessary even to consult, much less to conciliate Indian public opinion. But the time has come when the old ways can no longer be pursued without serious and fatal risks to the peaceful progress of the country, Indian leaders are daily becoming increasingly alive to the dangers of the present gulf and tension between the rulers and the ruled in the country But they are helpless to remove or remedy it. They cannot influence official policy, neither can they, in the absence of this influence, control youthful patriotic enthusiasm among the people.

Future Prospects.

The "Indian Patriot":—Opposition like that of Lord Curzon and Lord MacDonnell must always be expected. We have to overcome it by our own strength. Until we are able to overcome it, there is not much use in our expecting provincial autonomy and the like. Mrs. Besant has her ideas about realising complete self-government; and we need not go into them. But education, particularly elementary education, is a matter upon which she lays stress as being essential for the building up of an efficient national life. We have to admit that we have not many of the equipments of national life. We lack the energy, the experience, the practical knowledge and the adventurous spirit which are necessary for success in the various spheres which go to make up national life. "To be a Servant of India," said Mrs. Besant, "is the deep wish of my heart, and the opportunity to serve India is the greatest guerdon you can give me." To be a Servant of India, in her sense, is to be above everything which savours of sectarianism, to be free from all predilections which divide men, to ever remember the importance of rising above surroundings, if necessary, even struggling against surroundings.

The work of identifying and marking the graves of British soldiers who have fallen in France and Belgium is being carried out by a special department of the British Red Cross Society under the direction in London of Lord Robert Cecil, M.P. Various expeditions have been organised and already the battlefields of the Maine, of Compiegne, and certain areas in the extreme north of France have been very carefully examined. At present, the work is progressing in some of the battlefields of the Aisne and of Flanders.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

SPECIAL BENCH.

READMITTING AN ADVOCATE.

(Before the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF RUSTOMJI BEZONJI SUNAWALLA, BAR-AT-LAW, LATELY AN ADVOCATE OF THE HIGH COURT.

Before a special bench consisting of their Lordships, Mr. Rustomji Bezonji Sunawalla, Bar-at-Law, lately an Advocate of the Bombay High Court, made an application to the effect that he be re-admitted as an Advocate of the High Court.

Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao appeared for the petitioner. Dewan Bahadur Rao submitted that in this case Mr. Sunawalla applied to be admitted as an Advocate. He was called to the Bar in 1890 and in the same year he was admitted as an Advocate of this Court. On 19th October 1911, he was suspended for life from practising as an Advocate by the High Court on two charges. The first charge against him was that he was not present in the High Court to argue the appeal of certain clients of his who had engaged him; the second charge was that he had asked for Inam. Mr. Sunawalla then filed a petition for review and the order on that petition was that his name be struck off the roll of Advocates of this Court, with liberty to apply for admission at the end of three years.

This order was made on the 6th March 1912 and Mr. Sunawalla now applied that as the period of three years since that date, had passed, his name should be re-entered in the roll of Advocates.

The Chief Justice asked the Advocate-General whether he had any objection to Mr. Sunawalla's being re-admitted as an Advocate. The Advocate-General said that he had heard nothing against Mr. Sunawalla during the last three years and he had nothing to urge against his admission. Their Lordships ordered that the name of Mr. Sunawalla be re-entered in the roll of Advocates and he be allowed to practise.

APPELLATE SIDE.

FRIVOLOUS PROSECUTION.

ORDER OF COMPENSATION SET ASIDE.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

RAMCHANDRA MULUKCHAND GUJAR v. KASHINATH SAVAIRAM MARWADI.

This was a reference under section 438 Cr: Proc: Code by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, with a recommendation that the order of the Magistrate to pay compensation passed against the petitioner be set aside.

One Kashinath Shivram had at Baramati a sugar trading establishment. For some months previous to May 1914 he had been cashing "hundis" with Ramchandra Mulukchand, a Gujarati trader of Baramati. On the 15th May, Kashinath owed Ramchandra Rs. 1,600. On the same day Kashinath went to Ramchandra's shop and asked him to cash three "hundis", one for Rs. 2,100, one for Rs 2,300 and one for Rs. 500 in all Rs. 4,900. Ramchandra gave him Rs. 3,000 and credited him with the balance. The first two "hundis" were drawn upon Lalchand Ramdayal and the third upon Nemchand Lalchand both of Bombay. But when Ramchandra sent these three "hundis" to his agent Raoji that he might present them to the firms upon whom they were drawn both Lalchand and Nemchand refused to honour them on the ground that they had no funds with them to Kashinath's credit. Subsequently two other "hundis" drawn by Kashinath and cashed by Ramchandra amounting to Rs.5,900 came back dishonoured. Subsequently Kashinath sent Ramchandra a "hundi" of Rs. 2,000 which was honoured. The balance Kashinath declared himself unable to pay and told Ramchandra to take such steps as he thought fit to recover his debt.

Ramchandra then lodged a complaint under section 420 I. P. C. and the case was tried by Mr. J. E. Husband, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate who discharged the accused Kashinath and ordered Ramchandra to pay him Rs. 50 as compensation under section 250 Cr: Proc: Code.

Against this order the petitioner appealed to the Sessions Court at Poona. Mr. Kincaid, the Sessions Judge, recommended to their Lordships to set aside the Magistrate's order of compensation as there was nothing either malicious of vexatious in lodging a complaint under section 420 I. P. Code.

Their Lordships agreeing with the view of the Sessions Judge set aside the order of the compensation.

Mr. H. Campbell with Mr. T. R .Desai appeared for Kashinath.

Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for Ramchandra.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COTTON.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

HEMABHAI MARGHABHAI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. J. B. Vaccha, First Class Magistrate of Dahod, in the Panch Mahals. The accused was charged under sec. 454 and 380 I.P.C. for the offence of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking and of theft of cotton out of the possession of the complainant without his consent.

He was convicted and sentenced, by the trying magistrate Mr. Lakhia, to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 on the first charge and one month's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge. In appeal the sentence was reduced three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30.

The complainant leased out certain fields to the petitioner Hemabhai. As he had not paid rent for the same, the complainant was pressing him to pay up what was due. Thereupon the petitioner agreed to hand over about 5 "bhars" of cotton which the complainant might sell and give due credit for the proceeds in his rent account. It was agreed that the complainant was to take over charge of the cotton by locking up the room containing it. The complainant sent his servant to take over possession and to lock up the room and kept a watchman there. On the 8th May 1914 the petitioner went to the room, broke open the lock and began removing the cotton stored inside. The watchman went and informed the complainant, who asked the assistance of the Police as he was going to make sure that the cotton was really removed as alleged before he launched a prosecution. On going to the place he found the lock broken open and several cotton bags lying outside, which were subsequently done away with but were traced to a room in Hemabhai's house.

The petitioner in his defence denied everything and stated that the cotton found in his room was part of the cotton included under the injunction from the Civil Court. It was also contended that the trying magistrate was prejudiced against the petitioner and that he deliberately passed the judgment on a Saturday in a view that the petitioner might remain at least one day in jail.

Their Lordships after hearing counsel observed that the conviction was wrong and for coming to that conclusion their Lordships after briefly stating the facts of the case said that no offence had been committed. That all the rights which the complainant had in respect of that cotton and the right of storing it in the room which was one of the accused's room arose out of an arrangement arrived at between the parties which was a fact according to the complainant's own showing. He had no right to that particular cotton or for time being to the room in which it was stored. In bringing the suit as he did the complainant was suing for more than he was entitled to if the arrangement was held good, and suing for a sum very substantially larger than he was entitled to, and in doing so he repudiated the agreement and by his own conduct he had put an end to the rights he had acquired in virtue of the arrangement. It seemed to their Lordships that the cotton was no longer his cotton in the sense that when the accused took it he was taking property which belonged to the complainant and which could be stolen. Nor was the room any longer in possession of the complainant in such a way that for the accused to enter it was to commit criminal trespass. Therefore, the conviction should be set aside and the fine, if paid, to be refunded.

Mr. Binning with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the petitioner.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for the complainant.

PERJURY.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

DHONDU RAGHU TELI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who confirmed the order of imprisonment for six months and a fine of Rs. 25 passed by Mr. S. F. A. Edroos, First Class Magistrate of Nasik.

The accused Dhondi had made two contradictory statements on oath in two separate suits before the Sub-Judge of Pimpalgaon. The accused did not deny having made these statements but explained the apparent contradiction by saying that by the oral partition about which he said in one case he meant that he was only taking meals separately.

The Magistrate taking into consideration all the circumstances thought that perjury in criminal matters led to miscarriage of public justice and should be very severely dealt with. But in this case a civil question of a private nature was involved. The accused should suffer only six months' imprisonment.

Their Lordship after hearing counsel confirmed the conviction and sentence and dismissed the application.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. Mulgaokar appeared for the applicant.

The Government pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF APRIL, 1915.

Before the Honourable the Chief Justice and the Honourable Mr. Justice Batchelor.

In the Division Court No. 52

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

56-14—187-13—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Municipal Comr for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

57-14—775-13—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Chunilal Panalal v The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and anr, Crawford B and Co.

O S 11-15—29-15—Edg G W and Co, Rustomji Nowroji Mothabhoy v Nowroji Rustomji Mothabhoy and anr, Mulla and M.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Judgment.

32.—The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., Creditors v. Crawford, Brown & Co.

576-13—Payne and Co, Shaik Abdul Rehman bin Shaik Abdul Aziz El Ebrahim v Begmahomed Haji Haji Abdul Rehman and Co Crs No 24, Mahomed Haji Essak Ellias Cr No 27, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation) Crs No 1 B, Little and Co.

S. & I. J.—Motichand & D., In Re. Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credit of Bai Mani, widow, deceased, v. Hiralal alias Babu Motilal and anr., Petitioners.

Suits for Hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

218-15.—Mulji and Tha. Vajangji Gajaji & Co., a firm, v. Thakar Harjiwan Virji, Bengali, Little & Co.

661-14.—Payne & Co., The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ld., v. Mahomed Gulam Husein Surti.

Long Causes.

424-13.—Bhimji and Co., Amarchand Madhowji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co., For trial of issues 3 & 4 Part Heard, 19-3-15.

866-14—Little and Co. W H Brady and Co Ltd v The Indo-China Mfg Co Ld, Payne and Co, Part heard, 12-3-15.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

502-07.—Sm. B. & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay & anr., v. Dayabhai Tapidas and ors., Ragh. N. & Co., Edg. G. W. & Co.

Commercial Causes.

1469-14—M K R B and Co, Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v Shri Narayen Ramchander and ors, Tyabji D and Co, As part heard, 15-3-15.

30-15—M K R B and Co, Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v Shri Narayen Ramchander Tyabji D and Co.

97-15.—Little & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd., v. Haji Mahomed Abdulla Abba and anr., Bhai K. & G

Long Causes.

693-14—Nadershaw and D. Haji Gulam Husseim Haji Moosa v. Haji Sidick Haji Sumar & anr., Raghuvaya N. & Co.

635-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Carrimbhoy Sallebhoy Datoo v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visrum and ors., M. K. R B. & Co., Jehangir M. and S., Manchershaw & N.

371-14.—Jehangir M. & S., Bachibai widow v. Goolam Hoosein Cassum Visram and ors., M. K. R. B. & Co., Jehangir S. M. & H.

S. C. 96-15.—Rustamji and G., Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Harsey & Co., a firm, Motichand and D.

380-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Mahomed Hassan Shaik Ahmed Makba & ors. v. Raghunath Atmaram Samant & ors., Mans. H. M. & Co., Mulji and Th.

1193-13.—Khunderao L. & M., Tarachand Panalal and ors. v. Messrs. Waghji Walabhdas & Co., a firm and anr., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Surajmal & Co., Madhowji K. & C.

641-14.—Payne & Co., Kasturchand Sadasukh Goormukraj Sukhanand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

45-15—Edg G W and Co, Messrs Gangaram Saiboo and Co a firm v Cursetji Pestonji Umrigar, M K R B and Co.

648-14—Edg G. W & Co. Venkata Kristiniah v. The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg. & Wg. Co., Ld., & ors., M. K. R. B. & Co.

305-14.—Madhowji K. & C. Konda Lachiram Valad Narsingham v. Bhagirathibai widow and ors.

306-14—Madhowji K & C Shankar Sadashiv Bachuwar v. Bhagirathibai widow & ors.

Before The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court. No. 53.

For Dismissal.

739-14.—Subnis & G., Hariba Awdaji Shinde v. Savlaji Umaji & ors., Judah & S.

786-11.—Judah & S., Vithal Dulbhaji Patel Dongre v. Hariba Awdaji Shinde & ors., Sub. & G., Judah & S.

680-14.—Judah & S., Ganpatrao Awdaji Patel, Dongre, v. Hariba Awdaji Shinde, Subnis & G.

754-14.—Judah & S., Ramji Kusaji Shirkart v. Hariba Awdaji Shinde & anr., Subnis & G.

For Consent Decree.

929-14.—Dubash & Co., Ramgopal Madhowprasad, a firm, v. Dinanath Hamamdas, a firm, Jam. R. & D.

For Decree Absolute.

133-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Hooseinbhai Ahmedbhai & ors., v. The South India & Mysore Mfg. Co., Ld., & anr., Unwalla P. & P.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

859-13.—Mulla & M., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Jimbabai widow, and ors., Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Part Heard, Payne and Co., Matubhai J. & M., Shroff D. & D.

513-10.—Mirza M. & M., R. D. Sithna v. Maganlal Hargowandas & anr., Bhai K. & G., For Confirmation of Spec. Comr's. Report and for further directions and costs.

Short Cause.

20-15.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Dayabhai Tapidas v. Hurgowandas Mulchand Tyabji D. & Co.

Long Causes.

443-13.—Malvi H. M. & R., Messrs. Harnandrai Fulchand, a firm, v. Messrs. Hardat Ramdat, a firm, Ragh. N. & Co.

914-13.—Edg. G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr., v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan & ors., Jeh. G. & B., W. G. & Co., M. K. R. B. and Un. P. & P., Edg. G. W. & Co.

1024-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Meherbai, v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. & B. W. G. & Co., M. K R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

1025-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Banubai v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan and ors., Jeh. G. W. & Co., M. K. R. B. & Edg. G. W. & Co.

209-14.—Jehangir G. & B., Ladkabai, widow, v. Navivahu, widow & anr., Madh. K. & C.

477-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Messrs. Rambillas & Co., a firm, v. Parappa Paled, a firm, Captain and V.

481-14.—Captain & V., Parappa Paled, a firm, v. Rambillas & Co., a firm, Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

820-14.—Sunderdas & Co., Ratansey Premji and anr., v. Harsey Hemraj, Kanga and S.

1000-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., Alli Mahomed Camruddin & anr., v. T. M. Pardhy and ors., Captain and V.

793-14.—Edgelow G. W. & Co., Bai Kasibai, widow, v. Shriman Goswamini Shrina Priya Vahuji Maharaj, widow, Mulla and M.

1117-14.—Little and Co., Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., Ltd., Raghnathdas Gopaldas and anr.., Motichand and D.

1345-14.—Jehangir S. M. & H., Rustomji Kaikobad Panthaki v. Noor Mahomed Haji Valli, Mulla and M.

855-14.—Captain and V., Rao Bahadur Kessowji Nathoo Sailor and ors., v. Jamnabai, widow and ors.., Payne and Co.

193-13.—Mulvi H. M. and R., Pahladdas Jankiprasad, a firm, v. Ramsarup Hardatt, Raghuvaya N. & Co.

274-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L.

275-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors.., v. Rehmatbai, widow and anr., Little and Co., Mehta D. and L.

370-14.—Mehta D. and L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab and ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little and Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

273-14.—Mehta D. & L., Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Umer Soab & ors., v. Rehmatbai, widow and ors., Little & Co., Mehta D. & L., Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1077-14.—Mans. M. & Co., Damodar Naranji Joshi v. Sunderbai, widow, Mulji and Th.

1280-14.—Purnanand and Co., Mangumal Hasanand v. Bai Parvatibai, widow & ors., Raghavaya N. & Co.

881-14.—Mulji and Tha., The Bombay United Spg. & Wg.. Co., Ltd., v. Alli Mahomed Salley Mahomed & Co., a firm, Matu J. & M.

206-14.—Mehta D. & L., Sorabai, widow, v. Ahmed Haji Kaderdina & ors., Mulla & M. Jeh. M. & S., Little & Co.

1172-14.—Unwalla P. & P., Bomonj Muncherji Dalal v. Jehangir Begoriji Mehta, Edg. G. W. & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for Dismissal in Chambers.

1005-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd., v. The Akola and India Spg. Wg. & Mafg., Co., Ltd., and anr.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

275-15.—Rustomji & G., Ramchand Govindram v. Kaikhusroo Beganji Kapadia and anr.

For Dismissal (in Court).

622-10.—Heralal & Co., Doolabkor, widow, v. Sadashiv Narayen Avsare, Mirza M. M. for a pauper.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

S. C. CT. 594-21470-14.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Parbhudas Soorchand and anr., v. Parbhashanker Avleshwar, Hiralal and Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

438-10.—Tyabji D. & Co., Shamrao Moraba & anr., v. Shivshankar Moraba & ors., D. J. Mantri.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

778-14.—M. K. R. B. & Co., The Bombay Merchants- Bank, Ltd., v, Bhai chand Karamchand and Co., a firm, Edg. G. W. & Co.

Long Causes.

1022-14.—Soonderdas & Co., Bai Junabai, widow, v, Shaik Ismail Shaik Ebrahim & ors., Mehta D. & L., James R. & D.

1089-14.—Patell and Es., Chiranjilal Mahadev v. Surdarmal Fulchand, a firm, M. K. R. B. & Co.

867-14.—Shroff D. and D., Ardeshir Shapurji Itchaporia & anr., v. Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Kadar Jitekar, Mulji and Th.

966-14.—Little and Co., The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., (in Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey Kt., & ors., Payne and Co., For Postponement, Daph. F. & D., Wadia G. and Co., Craigie B. & C., Raghavaya N. & Co., Bhaishanker K. & G., Tyabji D. & Co., Little & Co., Malvi H. M. & R.

1109-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Narsi Jetha, a firm, N. C. Dalal.

1110-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Channabhai Vella, a firm, N. C. Dalal.

(Continued in Column 5.)

PEARL MERCHANT'S INSOLVENCY.

APPLICATION BY CREDITORS.

DISCHARGE PROCEEDINGS.

At a sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar, was called on for hearing the application for discharge of Shaikh Abdul Rehman *bin* Shaikh Aziz, the Arab pearl merchant, who had filed his petition on 27th October, 1913. On the last occasion, when this matter was called on, his Lordship adjourned it to enable the opposing creditor Mahomed Haji Esak Elias to serve a notice upon the insolvent to meet certain charges of fraudulent preference so that the two matters might be heard together.

On the notice matter being called on, Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the insolvent; Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for Mahomed Haji Esak, while Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Alliance Bank of Simla and instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., for the firm of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, Suleman Cassam Mitha and others.

Mr. Jinnah said that the insolvent was not served with the notice. His client was advised that he ought not to proceed and he did not furnish the particulars in time as directed by the Court. Subsequently he had succeeded in obtaining more material and he decided to proceed with the notice, but his Lordship refused to allow him to serve notice on the insolvent. He now wished to proceed and he had a number of charges relating to fraudulent preference ready.

HIS LORDSHIP'S ORDER.

In disposing of this application, his Lordship said that on the last Court day, when this insolvent's case was called on before him, he heard counsel and he considered the report made by the Official Assignee. Having regard to facts mentioned in that report, he disagreed with the conclusions enunciated in that report by the Official Assignee and he considered the report, which, in so far as the Official Assignee drew certain conclusions, was not satisfactory. The facts mentioned in that report were not disputed. Under those circumstances, he directed notice under section 104 to issue and he gave directions that the opposing creditor whom Mr. Jinnah represented should have the conduct of the proceedings and that he should serve notice within a week from the date of the order. Before the expiration of the week, Mr. Jinnah as well as the solicitor instructing him, Mr. Baker, both represented to him in Chambers that they had come to very definite conclusions that the notice would be abortive and they drew his Lordship's attention to a certain decision of the House of Lords in, he believed, 9 Appeal Cases, the case of *Sharp* and *Jackson*. Under the circumstances they said they did not propose to proceed with the notice proceedings. His Lordship then decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Official Assignee, who had succeeded the incumbent of the office who had made this report.

His Lordship had no desire to say anything that might in the least appear as tending to show that he had come to any conclusions with reference to the insolvent's conduct. The case referred to might or might not apply. It was not necessary to say anything more on the subject. After the time for serving the notice had expired the Chief Clerk informed his Lordship that, the solicitors of the opposing creditor, who had the conduct of the proceedings had changed their mind and wanted to proceed with the notice but he declined to entertain this application because the time fixed for serving the notice on the insolvent had expired and he had also thought, and he still thought, that it would be undesirable to give conduct of proceedings of this kind in the hands of people who took at the best a very lukewarm interest and who had expressed a decided opinion as to the prospects of success. Under the circumstances he declined to give conduct of these proceedings to the opposing creditors or to renew the notice. He would leave it to the present Official Assignee carefully to go through the public examination of the insolvent, to go through the report of his predecessor, to make any other inquiry that might be necessary, to hear opposing creditors who desired to be heard and if he after considering everything was of opinion that notice should issue, he must make the application to the Court for issue of such a notice. The present application of the Official Assignee must be refused. They might put themselves in communication with the Official Assignee and if the Official Assignee considered it was desirable and necessary to take out the notice, he would give him the conduct of proceedings and his costs would be provided for.

Mr. Jinnah said he wished to say one word about the expression his Lordship used about the solicitor taking a lukewarm interest.

His Lordship:—The solicitor is not the only person I have referred to.

Mr. Jinnah said that far from the solicitor taking a lukewarm interest, he had taken a very enthusiastic interest. A clear and definite view as expressed by Counsel was placed before the client, and the latter at one time decided not to proceed. Then for reasons of his own he intended to proceed. It was the wish of the client that this application should be made.

His Lordship said he had passed his order and Mr. Jinnah's client would not run any risks as the Official Assignee's costs would come out of the unclaimed dividends. The opposing creditor, if he so chose, might place all the materials he said he had before the Official Assignee.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

The hearing of the insolvent's application for discharge was then proceeded with. The Official Assignee's report was read by his Lordship. In it, the Official Assignee said the insolvent had shown gross liabilities at Rs. 29,48,011. He had shown fully secured creditors for Rs. 16,22,524, and unsecured creditors for Rs. 13,23,087 and preferential creditors for Rs. 2,400. The estimated value of the securities given to fully secured creditors was put down at Rs. 19,74,735, which sum was in excess of the debts due to them by Rs. 3,52,210. The assets were shown in the schedule at Rs. 8,06,331. Upto 15th May, 1914, amount of claims for unsecured liabilities lodged in the Official Assignee's office was Rs. 48,44,887, out of which claims amounting to Rs. 9,97,116 were admitted to rank for dividend. The remaining claims were under consideration. Moreover no claims were lodged by those unsecured creditors whose claims as per schedule amounted to Rs. 2,83,590. On 15th May, 1914, first dividend of four pies in a rupee was declared. In September, 1914, claims for unsecured liabilities admitted to rank for dividend amounted Rs. 17,76,089. Claims still under consideration amounted to Rs. 30,72,608.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S REPORT.

The Official Assignee, writing about the insolvency, said the insolvent was a pearl merchant doing business on a large scale. His income came to over one lakh a year and used to pay income-tax on that amount. He used to keep race horses and to go to the race-course. He lost money in racing but he said that it was not on account of that he had to file his petition. His racing expenses for about six years came to about seven lakhs. He, had also gambled in cards and lost about five to ten thousand rupees. About the time he failed, many pearl merchants, with whom he had dealings, failed and suspended their business on account of which he suffered a great loss. Amongst them were two big merchants, Sobhagchand Naginchand and Co., and Tullockchand Zaverchand. Owing to these failures, he lost to the extent of about six and a half lakhs due to him in respect of pearls and hundi transactions. At this time the state of the pearl market was bad on account of the Balkan war and the market had depreciated by 60 per cent. To these causes he attributed his insolvency. Under, the circumstances, the insolvent could not be held responsible for the fact that his assets were not to a value equal to four annas in a rupee on the amount of unsecured liabilities.

FAILED TO KEEP PROPER BOOKS

The insolvent had, however, failed to keep proper books of account, though he said he had kept them in the same manner in which his late father, who had been a pearl merchant for forty years, had kept them. The insolvent was also incurring a large expense in living and using money freely considering his income justified it. He stood surety for several of his merchant friends to the extent of sixty to seventy lakhs, on security of pearls, the price of which fell down. He had assigned his share in the Busreh property of his father in apprehension of legal proceedings and as his view was to repair the wrong done and to escape the consequences of his act, namely, the pledge of pearls belonging to his creditors without their authority, it would not be said that he gave fraudulent preference.

NOT FOUR ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

The insolvent did not appear to have committed any offence under section 103 of the Insolvency Act or under sections 421 to 424 of the Penal Code. In the opinion of the Official Assignee, the facts contained in sub-clauses (a), (b), and (f) of section 39 (2) existed in this case.

These facts were that the insolvent's assets were not equal to four annas in a rupee; that he had omitted to keep proper books of account and that he had brought on his insolvency by rash or hazardous speculation or by unjustifiable entravagance in living or by gambling or by culpable neglect of his business.

The opposition to the application for discharge was based on these grounds as well as on the ground of fraudulent preference and Counsel's arguments were heard during the day.

HIGH COURT PLEADER'S EXAMINATION RESULT

Out of 172 Candidates who presented themselves for the above examination, the following 14 Candidates have been declared to have been successful.

1. Sheth Amritlal Dalpat.
2. Chandavarkar Shripad Gopalkrishna.
3. Kaji Hiralal Lallubhai.
4. Gupta Chandulal Piarilal.
5. Majumdar Kanailal Jamnadas.
6. Gujar Talakchand Venichand.
7. Soni Ambalal Javerdas.
8. Utgikar Hammant Bhagwant.
9. Kothari Manilal Vallabhji.
10. Sabhani Amritlal Umedchand.
11. Rajawade Ramchandra Shankar.
12. Savkur Dattatraya Anant.
13. Bhalerao Narayan Govind.
14. Phadke Vaman Ganesh.

CAUSE LIST.

(Continued from Column 2.)

1112-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Jetha Monsi, a firm, In person.

1122-14.—Mans. H. M. & Co., Allarakhia Jivraj v. Pasoo Ookeda, a firm, In person.

901-14.—Mulla & M., Safarally Ebrahim and anr., v. Messrs. Volkart Bro's., a firm, Payne and Co.

407-14.—Motichand and D., Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapadia v. Govindram Umedram and ors.., Captain and V.

246-13.—Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Gangaram Raghunath Samant and anr., v. Hari Sadashiv Khanolkar & ors., Sabnis & G., Part Heard, Chitnis M. & K., 4-9-14, Hiralal & Co., For Postponement.

S. C. CT. 206-8468-14.—In person, Dharsey Nanji Kamdar, v. Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act IX. of 1899 and in Re. the Ginning Pool at Sheagon.—Little and Co., Hardatrai Rampratab Petitioner v. The New Mofussil Company, Ltd., Respondents, Crawford B. and Co., Notice 8-2-15.

In Re. Indian Arbitration Act IX. of 1899 and in Re. the Pressing Pool at Sheagaon.—Little and Co., Hardatrai Rampratab Petitioner v. The New Mofussil Company, Ltd., Respondents, Crawford B. & Co., Notice 8-2-15.

1310-14.—Crawford B. & Co., The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., v. Bai Hirabai, Khunderao L. & M.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STRANGE STORY OF ALLEGED DECEPTION.

VARIATION OF THE CONFIDENCE TRICK

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Newby charged Luxmon alias Govind Hari, Narayen Yessoo, Balkrishna Ramji, and Kashiram Keshoo, with cheating one Papanna, a "dhobie," residing in a house at Paltan Road, and with abetment.

The complainant Papanna alleged that about three months ago Luxmon came to him and asked him if he knew of any sorcerer. Papanna replied he knew of one returned to Papanna's ouse with an old knew the man and pretended to go in search of him. A few days later he returned to Papnnna's house with an old man named Hariba and asked him in Papanna's presence if he could give some proof to convince them of his powers. Hariba asked for four limes and then going through some rites smashed one of the limes and Luxmon pretended to fall dead. Hariba told Papanna he should not be afraid as Luxmon would be restored to life. He then again performed some ceremony at the conclusion of which Luxmon sat up. After an interval of a few days Luxmon and Hariba repeated their visit, when Luxmon asked the old man if he was ready to carry out his promise to kill Luxmon's master's partner in business. Hariba told him to go to the man's place and see the result. Luxmon left and returned in half an hour, saying the partner was dead, and producing a cheque for Rs. 25,000 which, he added, had been given by his master as hush money to Hariba. Luxmon and Hariba paid yet another visit the next day, when they introduced Balkrishna, who had accompanied them, as a clerk from the bank. Papanna was told that the cheque had, through an oversight, not been signed by the drawer and the bank therefore wanted a deposit of Rs. 500 before the cheque could be cashed. They asked Papanna to give the money and the latter after great difficulty succeeded in raising the amount, which he gave to the two men. Subsequently they returned with the story that as the drawer of the cheque had died a "power of attorney" was necessary for which Papanna should raise Rs. 600, otherwise, they hinted, he might lose the Rs. 500 which he had given to the bank clerk. Papanna pledged some of his own and his brother's ornaments, raised the amount and gave it to the men. Several days elapsed during which the two men put off Papanna from time to time. Eventually they took him to a place near the King's Statue, where they produced a bundle saying it contained the proceeds of the cheque. Just then Narayen and Kashiram turned up and "arrested" Luxmon on a charge of having stolen his master's cheque and marched him off. Papanna, getting frightened, ran away and subsequently as neither Luxmon nor Hariba were to be seen, he reported the matter to the Police. Inspector Newby made enquiries and arrested the men. The "sorcerer" is still at large.

Further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON BANKS.

CASE AGAINST EUROPEAN MANAGER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Inspector E. E. Morris of the Criminal Investigation Department charged H. E. Staunton, lately manager in Bombay of Messrs. B. S. Lloyd & Co., with cheating the Comptoir National D'Escompte de Paris and the Russo-Asiatic Bank in respect of three sums of money aggregating about Rs. 45,000.

The Hon. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. J. K. Tarachand, barrister, instructed by Mr. Jinwala, Solicitor, defended the accused.

Mr. Nagardas Kahanji of the firm of Messrs. Chunilal Sakalchand & Co., was further examined by the Hon. Mr. Nicholson. He produced a copy of the accounts of Messrs. Lloyd & Co.'s godown in July, 1914.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tarachand, the witness said the value of all the goods that left the godown but had not gone on board was included in the mates' receipt column. The approximate value of the goods in the godown on the 1st December 1914 was Rs. 41,005 but for aught he knew Messrs. Lloyd & Co. might have paid Rs. 60,000 for those goods. Some of it was purchased before and the rest after the war, and the prices went down after the war. He had read in the newspapers of the accused's evidence in the Insolvency Court. His brother Vadilal used to go to the office of Messrs. Lloyd & Co., but did not know that the Banks had lien on the goods in the godown.

Further hearing was adjourned.

THEFT OF GAS GLOBE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Tukaram Succaram, with the theft of a gas globe of the value of Rs. 3.

The accused stole the globe from outside the shop of one Kaikhoshrol Shroff at Charni Road on the 3rd instant. Shroff missed the globe when he came to the shop on the morning of the 4th instant. On Tuesday the accused went to the shop with the globe and offered it to Shroff for sale for twelve annas. Shroff received the globe and asked the accused to call for the money later on. In the meantime the Police were informed and when the accused came for the money he was arrested.

The accused was convicted and as he had been to jail on a previous occasion for theft, he was sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKET CAUGHT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barnes charged Tengu Geri, a Hindu, aged sixteen, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 3 from the pocket of one Ludha Dosa.

It appeared that Ludha was passing along Kazi Syed Street, on Tuesday, when the accused put his hand into his pocket and took out the purse. Ludha felt a jerk and turned round when he saw the accused running away with his purse. He raised an alarm when P. C. 176B gave chase and arrested the accused.

As this was the accused's first offence he was ordered to receive ten stripes.

WAR AND ITS PROBABLE DURATION.

EFFECT OF ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

WHAT IF THE RHINE IS CROSSED?

Prophecy is the most gratuitous form of error, but the question asked at the head of this article is so often asked that even at the risk of indulging in prophecy it is worth while to attempt an answer, says "A Student of War" in the "Manchester Guardian." But there is really neither need nor excuse for prophesying. No one can say what will happen. All that is useful or helpful is to say what may happen. What may happen will depend on the following amongst other considerations:—

(1) What other Powers come in;
(2) whether the "sentimental" or the practical strain in the German character gets the upper hand; whether the German Government makes up its mind to be extinguished in a great conflagration, or whether, having made up its mind that it cannot win, it decides to liquidate its affairs; and that in its turn depends on
(3) what the Allies want and what sort of terms they will demand;
(4) what the effect of the economic pressure on Germany will be;
(5) what sort of progress is made in the western theatre of war.

This consideration is put last not because it is the least important, but because it is the most incalculable. It is assumed, it will be observed, that the Allies are to win and that the war will not end in a deadlock, and the main ground for that assumption is the weakness of Austria and the excellent prospects against Turkey. A wit has said that the only way of calculating the expense of a holiday is to work everything out on a comfortable scale, double the result, add £5, expect to have to send for some more, and trust to being able to borrow the tram fare home. Lord Kitchener's estimate of three years probably went on that plan, and it is the only safe one for an organiser of victory. Others, however, must be more economical.

POSITION OF NEUTRALS.

(1) It is in the highest degree improbable, after the failure of the submarine blockade, that the United States will come in; President Wilson's main anxiety is to avoid a racial split in the United States, whose nationality is not a fixed thing like that of European nations, but is always in a process of formation. He will therefore concentrate his efforts on shaping a distinctively American policy, and seek for opportunities of mediating for peace. But Roumania, Greece, Bulgaria, and Italy may all come in, and perhaps in the order named. The key to what they may do is the success of the operations in the Dardanelles. If all goes well our fleet may be off Constantinople in another month more or less, and by that time either hope of sharing in the gains or some definite offer from the Allies may have induced Bulgaria to commit herself against Turkey, and so save them the necessity of extensive land operations against the remains of the Turkish military power in Europe. It is conceivable that when the Dardanelles are open Russia might, if Greece consented, send a contingent round to help Servia by way of Salonica.

The connection of events would thus be the forcing of the Dardanelles, the consequent strengthening of Russia, the development of a campaign against Hungary, and the formation of a third and southern front of war against Germany. If and when the campaign against Hungary had made such progress as to cut off Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to produce a rebellion in those provinces and serious unrest in the maritime provinces of Austria, Italy might then intervene on the ground that it was necessary for her to save the eastern shores of the Adriatic from anarchy. Things may conceivably reach this pass by next July.

(2) A grand operatic conflagration is very well as an artistic climax to a Ring tetralogy, but the "Realpolitik" which has governed Germany's action in peace time will see the desirability on all grounds of making peace on the most favourable terms as soon as her Government is convinced that she is sure to lose.

(3) It is important, therefore, that the Allies should be agreed as to the minimum that they want so as to be prepared to take advantage of any change of mood in Germany and spare effusion of blood beyond what is necessary for the political objects that they have in view. This, however, is mainly a political question with which the writer is not concerned except to remark once more that there is no hard and fast division between politics and strategy. Strategy is a mode of politics.

(4) There is plenty of evidence that Germany is feeling the economic pressure of our blockade keenly. It may, however, be doubted whether it will be enough in itself to induce Germany to sue for peace. But the blockade, in conjunction with the loss of any of Germany's existing sources of food supply—Hungary, which normally is an exporting country, Silesia, or East Prussia,—might be decisive in inducing Germany not to face the trials of another winter, unless there were solid grounds for hope elsewhere, or unless the terms of peace were regarded as so humiliating as to justify in German eyes the prolongation of the war after all hope of victory had disappeared and in defiance of all reasonable consideration.

Subject to these reserves, and to the observations that will presently be made on (5), we seem to get a date between late summer and early winter as likely for the first serious talk of peace.

(5) What will happen in the western theatre is very incalculable. Germany still retains on this front nearly two-thirds of her army, and she will continue to retain this proportion there until the Russians are within reach of the Order defences and Berlin itself is menaced. Long before that happens Austria will have been overrun. Italy, if she comes in, will be useful mainly by threatening from Vienna and so drawing off Austrians from the defence of Cracow and their advanced positions in Southern Poland. Austria, it will be seen, is performing for Germany in the east the same function of keeping the war off her own territory that Belgium is performing in the west. And of the two advance bastions of Germany Austria is much the weaker. Moreover, apart from Germany's desire to keep the war off her own territory, her vital spot is much nearer the western than the eastern front. Essen and Westphalia, not Berlin, are the heart of military Germany. Therefore, as far as we can foresee, the Germans are likely to keep very much the larger half of their forces in the west.

SECRET OF BRITISH PLANS.

The secret of the British plans has been well kept, and no one can say which of the several obvious alternative plans is the most likely to be adopted. There are certainly no signs as yet of a renewal of the attempts to break the German left flank in Belgium, and one German critic persuaded himself that the main attack by the British reinforcements will not go through Belgium at all but from the south," by which he presumably means through Alsace. This uncertainly (provided that there is a real plan behind it) is a very healthy condition for the Allies, and it is important that it should not be disturbed. All that we are concerned about for the present is the effect that victory or a failure of the attack on this front—whatever be the main points of concentration—would have on the duration of the war. Belgium for the Germans is not only an advanced fortress for the defence of Wetsphalia, but its retention is her main diplomatic lever. Whatever she can retain of Belgium she would use as an offset against demands made by the victors elsewhere.

The conclusions reached then are these:—

(1) If the Allies win before next autumn a decisive victory in the west—and decisive victory we should define as the expulsion of the Germans from Belgium or at the least the driving of them back to the line of the Meuse—Germany will have nothing left to bargain with, and the beginning of winter should see, if not the end of the fighting, at any rate serious proposals for peace; (2) if the fighting is indecisive, and Germany retains any considerable part of Belgium besides the Ardennes, she may decide to go on through another winter; (3) if the fighting in the west goes against the Allies the war will last into next spring, for although armies do not go into winter quarters now, winter is most unfavourtble for active offensive operations. In any case it seems possible that the war will end before the Rhine is crossed (except possibly on its upper reaches). Should it outlast the expulsion of the Germans from Belgium our part in the war would be in all probability not in the interior of Geramny, but in combined operations by sea and land against the North Sea ports and naval bases of Germany.

U8.'s APPEAL FOR HELP.

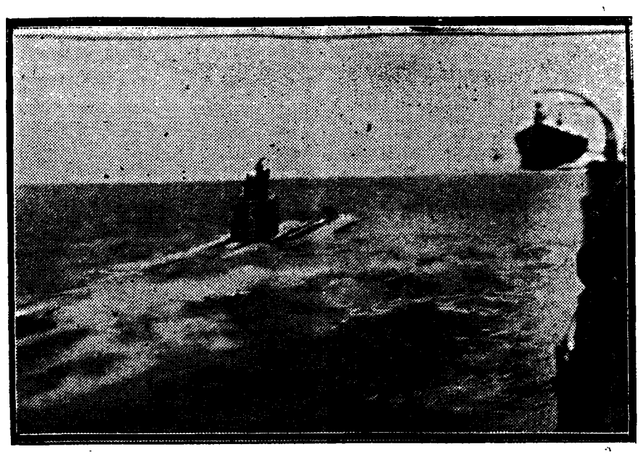

Photo by Central News.

A remarkable photograph of the German submarine U8. off Dover on March 5th. Some of the crew of the piratical craft are seen waving for assistance to the British destroyers.

INDIAN OFFICERS AT THE FRONT AND THEIR PAY.

In the House of Commons on March 1, Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for War whether he was aware of the following grievances suffered by officers who were serving in England before the war whose regiments were now on active service, namely, that officers of a battalion serving in France who came with it from India drew their Indian rate of consolidated pay, whereas officers who came from Enland of a battalion serving in France under the same conditions drew the English rate of pay, the difference being that between £33 and £28 a month; that officers of the latter who were promoted into the former battalion but continued to serve in the latter battalion drew Indian pay, while other officers of the like rank, their seniors, continued to draw the lesser English rates; and whether any steps would be taken to regularise this situation so that officers serving under similar conditions might draw similar rates of pay and allowances.

Mr. Baker: The anomaly pointed out by the hon. member results from the bringing together from different parts of the Empire officers of the same regiment who are drawing different rates of pay; and I fear that there is no way of removing this without creating other and greater anomalies, but I would point out that, if I have interpreted the hon. member's language rightly, the statement that the officer previously serving in the latter battalion obtains the rate of pay of the former is incorrect. That is what happens to the officer who was previously serving in the former battalion but subsequently in the latter.

KIT ALLOWANCES FOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

In the House of Commons on March 1, Mr. Douglas Hall asked the Under-Secretary for War whether officers of the British Army who were on leave from India, on being appointed to the New Armies or to the Expeditionary Force, had been obliged to provide at their own expense uniforms and kit equipment suitable for campaigning in Europe; whether officers of the Indian Army similarly positioned had been given an outfit allowance of £30; and, if so, whether he could see his way to grant equal treatment to the officers of both Armies in this respect.

Mr. Baker: Officers of the British Army, whether in India or elsewhere, are liable for service in any part of the world, and maintain their uniform at their own expense.

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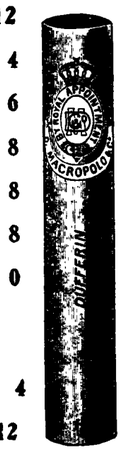
Star of India		,, ,,	5	8
Dufferin	Extra Large	,, ,,	6	0



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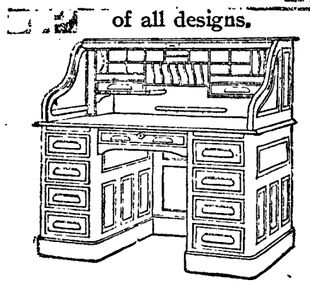

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NAVAL OPERATIONS IN THE LEVANT.

OPENING THE STRAITS.

The advance made in the naval operations at the Dardanelles, has been even more rapid than the most hopeful anticipated, wrote the naval correspondent of "The Times" during mail week. In spite of the unfavourable weather, not only have the forts at the entrance to the Straits been destroyed, but the channel has been swept for some distance inside, and the bombardment of the principal forts at the Narrows has been begun. I expressed the opinion a fortnight ago that the operations necessary to force the Straits could hardly occupy less than 30 days of favourable weather. They have now been in progress since the 19th ult., and during the intervening period on seven days the weather has been unsuitable. It must be said that the work of the week has been very satisfactory. The ships are now engaged with the principal defence of the whole position, the fall of which may quite possibly lead to the collapse of resistance in this quarter.. I repeat my warning, however, that those who put faith in the unofficial reports from Athens and elsewhere must expect to be disappointed.

In the attack upon the defences at the Narrow, it is interesting to notice that the Admiralty announce it to have been begun by indirect fire from the Queen Elizabeth. The fort thus attacked was that marked "L" on the chart, which is close to Kilid Bahr on the European side. By indirect fire we may assume it is meant that the fort was not actually in sight from the ship herself, but that the firing was directed either by aircraft or ships inside the channel. Probably the Queen Elizabeth herself was either in Erenkaoi Bay, or outside the Peninsula altogether in Suvla Bay. From the latter direction it might be possible to fire over the low-lying land, The fact that the magazine in the fort was blown up seems to indicate that the two 14in. guns with which it was armed—the heaviest guns mounted in any battery yet mentioned—were put out of action. If so this was indeed a fine piece of work. The other forts attacked ("J" and "P"), which were bombarded by the Inflexible and Prince George, were also damaged. All these forts were on the European side, and one of them at least appears to have been well under the protection of high land. According to a French announcement the Asiatic forts "U" and "V," in the neighbourhood of Chanak were bombarded on Saturday, March 7.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

Another interesting fact revealed in the official announcement is that the Marine Brigade of the Royal Naval Division is present with the naval force, and has been landed to clear the ground at the entrance to the Straits. This brigade is thus in action for the third time in the war, having already been at Ostend towards the end of August, and at Antwerp in October.

The operations have now taken on that wider scope to which I referred a fortnight ago. Away to the southward, not only have military stations been destroyed by the Sapphire in the Gulf of Adramyti, and by the Prince George at Besika, but Smyrna the chief town on the coast of Asia Minor, has received the attention of a squadron of battleships and cruisers under Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse, with his flag in the Euryalus. The Gulf of Adramyti is about 50 miles south of the Straits, and just opposite the island of Mitylene. Some eight or nine miles from the head of the gulf is Mount Ida. There is a telegraph station in the gulf, and several fortified positions along its shores. Tuz Burnu, a precipitous white promontory, is still further to the north and not far from the port of Dikili, where there is also a telegraph station. Besika Bay, of course, is the well-known anchorage just outside the entrance to the Straits to the south, and has been often used by our fleets.

THE ATTACK ON SMYRNA.

The entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna lies between Kara Burnu (or the Black Cape) and Azlam Burnu (or Cape Hydra). The distance between these two points is about thirteen miles, while Smyrna itself lies a little more than thirty miles up the gulf. On the south-west side of the gulf is Vourla roadstead, also well-known to our Navy. Smyrna, as the most important trading place in the Levant, has two old castles as well as modern defences. On the south shore, five miles to the westward of the inner harbour, is Yenikale (or New Fort), on which 32 hits were made, blowing up, it is believed, the magazine. It was at Smyrna during the Balkan War that large bodies of troops were assembled by Turkey, but their passage to Macedonia by sea was prevented by the Greek Fleet. They had, therefore, to be moved by the railway, on which Smyrna is an important junction, with the central station near Daragaz Point. All the principal railways in Asia Minor, in fact, make connexion at Smyrna and their destruction would be a severe blow to the Turkish communications. There are also here important barracks near the water which have probably been already destroyed. The operations in the Gulf of Saros are apparently being carried out by the French, who have bombarded the forts on the Bulair Isthmus and wrecked the bridge over the Kavack, thus cutting the communications with the peninsula.

The element of surprise in the communique is the appearance of Sir Richard Peirse in the Levant with a squadron of battleships and cruisers. The Euryalus, to which his flag has been transferred from the Swiftsure, was last heard of in the business in the Bight on August 28, when she flew the flag of Rear-Admiral A. H. Christian. She belongs to the same type of cruiser as the Aboukir, Hogue and Cressy. The use of these and other old vessels recalls the division by Lord Fisher of such ships into three categories—sheep, goats, and llamas. Since the war began some people have thought that we might have spared a few more of the goats, but the purpose to which the llamas were to be put is now revealed with striking force and originality.

ARMIES IN A BOG.

WHY SO LITTLE PROGRESS IS MADE.

The mud in which British soldiers in the trenches in Flanders have endured and existed during the long dreary winter months is described in a graphic article in the "Morning Post," written by a special correspondent who has just paid a visit to the firing line.

The sheer horror of the mud of Poland, he writes, made scores of Napoleon's veterans blow out their brains, and the influence of mud as a moral depressant can only be realised by those who have struggled for weeks and months with the clammy suction of its squid-like tentacles, not here and there down a lane or in a gateway, but along endless miles of road and over square miles of country.

A RETARDING ELEMENT.

The German attack has been spasmodic, and its every outburst has heightened the vital energies of its opponents, but the attack of the mud has been continuous, and every increase of its tenacity has lowered the vital resistance of the troops in its clutches. Fortunately such an influence acts not on one side only; the Germans, just as much as we, perhaps even more than we, are in its clutches, and we are for the moment considering the retarding effect of mud, not on one side or the other, but on the progress of the campaign.

On paper certain trenches, but a few yards apart, and with only some strands of barbed wire between them, look liable to be carried by rush from either side. But the mere use of such a word as rush convicts of ignorance. One might as well tell a man to leap who was sunk in a bog-hole.

"IMPOSSIBLE EVEN TO CRAWL."

It is not only physically impossible to rush, it would be impossible even to crawl; were a man to go upon his hands and knees he would sink so deep into the sludge that his limbs would be imprisoned. Progress can alone be made by laboriously lifting one foot after another, as one does when walking through deep snow, save that the mud is not only as deep as the snow, it is as glutinous as honey and as slippery as butter. Movement through it is not only extremely tedious: it is far from easy and most exhausting. In such mud as one finds in Flanders Nature has provided an impediment that outdoes man's devices.

Trenches are continually being filled up in one way or another, by intent and by accident, in attack and for defence. Planks and brush-wood, and barrels and piles are the normal use on both sides; anything, indeed, that will go into the trench and not disappear too quickly. But there is much else. Pick and spade, if dropped in the dark—and the dark is day in the trenches—are underfoot in a moment and seen no more.

When the assault is carried to the edge of a trench men are dragged down into the depth of it, and trampled at once into a platform from which a bayonet thrust may be delivered. The Germans used deliberately to build revetments of their dead, to wedge them into the parapet, and roll them down the glacis, as one might roll a log, to increase the profection of an insufficient embankment.

BREASTWORKS OF HUMAN BODIES.

There in many cases their dead have been lying for months, and the wonder is that their presence can be endured by the men who have to fight from behind them. It is indeed true that the effluvium is much less than might be expected; neither side seems to be incommoded to the extent that might be imagined, though, of course, trenches have had to be abandoned for such a reason.

Still, considering the circumstances, it is astonishing that life can be endured, and even enjoyed, under the conditions that obtain along a considerable length of the front; though the first warm weather will certainly bring about a change. Mud may be antiseptic—is, indeed, in a measure—but hardly sufficient, one would think, to make possible these breastworks of human bodies, even allowing that the German is not particularly sensitive to olfactory impressions.

Conceive, then, the article concludes, what is meant by the carriage of everything through those appalling miles of mud, when even to carry yourself through it is a very considerable exertion, and reflect with renewed knowledge on the meaning of the phrase —"there is no further progress to report at X."

AN ECCENTRIC WOMAN'S HOARD.

Mr. Justice Horridge, sitting in the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, heard during mail week a motion for a grant of letters of administration "ad colligendum bona" to the estate of Louisa Wade, late of Clarendon-gardens, Maida-vale.

Mr. T. Bucknill who appeared for the applicant, Eliza Mather, an aunt of the deceased, said that the estate was worth between £9,000 and £10,000. The deceased woman was peculiar in her habits. She lived alone in a house in Maida-vale, occupying only one room on the ground floor for all purposes. She had a habit of secreting money and cheques in various parts of the house behind pictures and under carpets. On February 22, 1915, the police were called to the house, and on entering they found her dead. The house was in a state of indescribable filth, and much of its contents would have to be destroyed. The woman had a sister, who, if alive, was her sole next-of-kin; that sister was in America and had not been heard of for more than four years. Her whereabouts were unknown. It was essential that some person should be appointed with power to manage the estate until a full grant could be made.

Mr. Justice Horridge made a grant "ad colligendum bona" to the applicant, with liberty to pay the duties out of the estate and to manage and put in repair certain leasehold properties, the Registrar to have power to insert in the grant any other special direction.

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WOMEN DOCTORS AND THE WAR.

Speaking at a recent meeting of the Women writars' Suffrage League, on "Women Surgeons in Hospitals of War," Mrs. St. Clair Stobart described how she got a staff, consisting of six medical women and attendants, to work at Brussels as a unit connected with the Belgian Red Cross in the early days of the war. "Upon the arrival of the Germans," she said, "I was arrested as a spy, and ordered to be shot within the next twenty-four hours." She was, however, sent to prison whence she succeeded in escaping. Speaking of the experiences of the hospital, which was afterwards set up in Antwerp, she said that, whilst shells were screaming about the hospital during the bombardment, the lady doctors and nurses calmly pursued their voction. They seemed endowed with almost more than human strength. She refuted the idea that men objected to be attended by women doctors, and cited the opinion of a French inspector, who declared women surgeons to be equal in value to the best men surgeons.

INVITATION BY WAR OFFICE.

Mrs. Mackenzie, hon. secretary of the Florence Canning Memorial, writes: The notable work of women doctors for the wounded abroad has led to an invitation from the War Office to Dr. L. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray to organise a base hospital in this country for wounded soldiers. As a recognition of the success achieved by these doctors support is being given to a scheme to endow a cot in memory of Florence Canning, a well-known worker in the women's movement, in the Women's Hospital or Children, k88, Harrow-road, W. which was founded by Dr. L. Garrett Anderson and Dr. Flora Murray, and is staffed by women. The hospital is situated in a poor district, where the services of women doctors are eagerly sought for by the mothers of ailing children. Those who appreciate the double purpose that will be served by this memorial are asked to send contributions, from the smallest amount upwards, to the hon. treasurer, Mrs. Monck Mason, 99, Oakley-street, Chelsea, S.W.

A Royal Warrant, published in Army Orders, adds to the Warrant of the 19th December last year, providing for the manner in which Officers holding temporary Commissions in the Army and those holding other Commissions shall take rank in relation to each other, the provision that Officers of the Reserve of Officers or Officers in the Retired List, if recalled for service with the Army during the present period of mobilisation, shall take rank with Officers of the Regular Army as though their rank, substantive or brevet, bore date of August 5, 1914.

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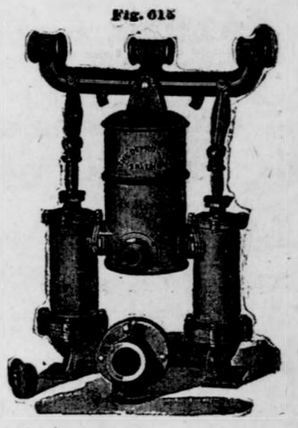

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